

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 16, No. 8.
Whole No. 190.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AUGUST, 1898.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.

Our Summer Fairs.

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The event of the year, which many have looked forward to, has come and gone, and we can safely say that the Industrial Fair of 1898, was the most successful one ever held by the Fair Board. That essential feature of every successful show, fine weather, was at its best, or rather beyond it. Still, the excessive heat and the swarms of mosquitoes that would not let the stockmen sleep did not keep away the crowds of visitors. They came from all directions. Worthily of more than passing mention are the large excursions that came from across the border, bringing thousands of farmers to see the products of our province. They were delighted with the reception they received and with the exhibits. Many of them expressed astonishment at the progress that was being made.

The directors are to be congratulated on the substantial improvements that have been made during the year to the grounds and buildings. The programme of races, attractions, etc., before the grand stand was unusually good. The fireworks were very creditable, though some people thought they were hardly as good as they were last year. The band of the 48th Highlanders discoursed sweet music, which was highly appreciated by all, and the "kitties" were the cynosure of all eyes wherever they went.

The display in the main building was good throughout, there not being space enough for all that would like to exhibit. The display of agricultural machinery was a large one. More building accommodation is badly needed for these exhibits, also more space in which to show traction engines. Manager Heubach is to be congratulated on the smooth way everything passed off, and especially upon the large attendance and the very satisfactory financial result, the receipts being something more than \$7,500 more than ever before. The stock parade was almost a missing quantity. It was too hot to take animals around the ring, so only one parade was held, and that in the evening.

THE DAIRY EXHIBIT.

The total number of entries received at the dairy building was 148. It was expected that there would have been more, as there was a very much larger number of entries made, but owing, no doubt, to the excessively hot weather they were not forwarded. Prof. Farrington, of the Wisconsin dairy school, placed the awards very satisfactorily. He was much pleased with the exhibit as a whole. The quality of the cheese was good; a few samples, however, were not quite as good as they should be. The butter was much better, and the scoring, while not very high, was not low, the average running between 90 and 92 points, with a few running up to 95. The judge noted that one lot of creamery butter was tainted with stink weed. He freely criticized some of the packages as showing lack of cleanliness in finishing. Some of the butter boxes and tubs were stained on the outside. The butter inside may be very nice, but the outside appearance is sure to detract from its value when placed on the market. He

also found some of the hoops loose and did not like the wire hoops on some of the dairy tubs. Some of the creamery boxes did not have the parchment paper put in in the most approved way—that is, with only two ends of paper to fold over the butter; some exhibits had four. These are little things, of course, but they all count when the butter comes on the market. Several nice collections of butter were shown in tin packages for the Japan and Klondyke trade. A round wooden butter package, for small lots, bound with tin, was shown, but we do not believe it will prove a satisfactory package. The basket lots of butter were very good. One lot of pound prints was wrapped in a pasteboard package instead of in parchment paper. Unless the pasteboard is absolutely free from all odor, it will taint the butter. Such a package, if used along with parchment paper, would make a good package and has been used with great satisfaction in some places. A light wooden package for pound prints was also shown.

Considering the intense heat, the dairy building was kept at a very fair temperature. Altogether, Manitoba has just reason to feel proud of her dairy exhibit.

DAIRY MACHINERY.

It was a good idea to have the dairy machinery in the same building as the dairy products. Dairying is taking a firm hold of Manitoba, and every farmer who visited the dairy building was more or less interested in the apparatus used in a modern dairy. A great variety of cream separators was shown and closely examined by a great many farmers and their wives. A small gasoline engine for running a separator at a cost of only 2c. an hour attracted a good deal of attention. A new separator, the Melotte, built on a new principle, was shown. The bowl is suspended from the end of the spindle. This ensures perfect motion, even if the machine is not set perfectly level. The spindle is carried by a shoulder on steel friction balls, and as the milk and cream are removed from the bottom of the bowl, instead of the top, thus doing away with the power necessary to lift the cream and milk, the separator is an easy one to run. A full line of refrigerators, butter boxes, jute bags, butter paper, butter boxes with ice sections for shipping pound prints, and other dairy utensils were shown.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The display this year was not nearly as large as in other years. The reason assigned for this is that there is not nearly room enough. In the past plants have been too crowded to look well and have frequently been crushed on account of the crowding. There are many people in Winnipeg who would enter plants if they could be certain that no harm would befall their entry. This year Richard Alston made the principal floral exhibit, and it was a very creditable one, indeed. His exhibit occupied more than half of the whole of one side of the building. His American beauty roses attracted the attention of every one who saw them, they were so very large and fine. His display of fuchsias, begonias, palms, etc., was also much admired. In cut flowers there was only one exhibit by a professional, while quite a number of very nice lots were shown by amateurs. B. G. Hood, of Winnipeg, made a nice exhibit

of currants, red, white and black, gooseberries and strawberries. The exhibit of these fruits was not nearly as large as last year, or as could be shown. Canned fruit was about as large an exhibit as last year's and the quality was, if anything, superior.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The big prize in the Agricultural Hall was the \$100 in cash offered this year by the Union Bank for the best lot of red fife wheat. A dozen years ago the Hartney district made a sensation along this line. Messrs. Laughland and Hartney each getting the much-coveted honor. Mr. Laughland's year was 1885, and his wheat of the next season was reported as the heaviest ever grown here, 67 lbs. to the bushel. But the Red River valley got the prize, and the Laughland farm did not try again until this year, when it came out for the second time on top. The second prize wheat was from the same strain and ran it very close. Carberry has been twice to the front of late, and this year H. W. White very nearly won again. Both samples are very even and good, Laughland's a little the heaviest.

The Little Saskatchewan country had last year the best oat crop in the country, and wins here both with white and black oats. E. Drury takes two firsts for white, both clean, heavy samples. The black were from R. Ralston. The Red River valley had the best barley, two or six-rowed, heavy and bright samples. Peas from the Stonewall district are always good and generally capture all in sight. A. E. Potter sent good ones from Eastern Assiniboia. Smaller seeds were fairly represented. But it cannot be concealed that this year's grain exhibit is the most meagre seen for a long time at the Industrial. It was unfortunate that so much space was allotted to entries that did not materialize. The fine display from the various experimental stations would have been at home here. They would have filled the space beautifully and were rather out of place in the main building. Nobody might be to blame for this, but the produce of the west has this year come short and ought to have made a much better showing but for the causes here noted. Vegetables were, considering the season, very good and fairly abundant. Mr. Riddell, from West Selkirk, had particularly good cauliflowers and a few other successful entries. With the help of another week's fine weather the collection of garden produce would have been a special success. There was one very nice exhibit of cultivated grasses from Stonewall way. The other exhibits in this line were but ordinary.

HORSES.

The horse classes were not in general as well filled as at last year's exhibition, and in some of the sections for young animals, foals, and yearlings there were only one or two shown. This deficiency in the number of entries was more noticeable in the agricultural classes than among the driving and light breeds, and possibly may be explained by the fact of the scarcity of feed during last winter. The young stock would show the effect of this more readily than the full grown animals, and fail to attain a suitable condition for the ring. As for quality, there was no fault to be found. In general an excellent display was made, and in some sections the animals shown called for the highest praise from the judges.

Clydesdales.

When Clydesdale stallions, 4 years old and over, were called, a splendid string of horses made its appearance. Not so many as last year, but the prize winners were there, with the exception of Sir Arthur, and expectation was keen to see how the animals would be placed by the judge, T. A. Graham, V. S., of Claremont, Ont. Tully Elder, of Brandon, took 1st prize with Prince of Wales, an old favorite in the show ring. A grand topped horse, well coupled, and with beautiful head and neck, he seems to have improved in appearance since last year. Second prize went to Geo. Cartwright's Golden Hero, a handsome horse, who also carried off the honors in the section for stallion and three of his get both in the Clydesdale and Heavy Draft classes. Erskine's Lad, owned by John Ewan, Morden, took 3rd. He is a grand horse, with a splendid set of legs under him, and last year took 1st in this class. We note the first appearance in the Winnipeg show ring of MacArthur (imp.) 3815, by Macgregor, 1487, dam Bet of Auchengoll, 2417. This is one of the noted horses of the past, having won sweepstakes in Toronto in 1887 for best horse of any breed. The first prize for heavy draft foals went to a sturdy youngster by this stallion, a good indication of his value as a stock horse. He is owned by Dr. Swinerton, of Carberry. J. A. S. Macmillan carried off an easy first in the 3-year-old stallion class with Burnbrae, a noble young horse, good in every way and hard to find a fault with. He is by Rosewood, out of Youngbloom, and took 1st at the Chicago horse show last year as a 2-year-old. Jas. McLeod took second in this class with a very good young horse. James Hunter 3rd with Pride of Balsam, a good looking bay. The 2-year-old Clydes did not take much time to judge, only one showing, Dargai, by Prince of Wales, owned by Jas. Ross. J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, was successful in the brood mare section, carrying off the red ticket with Lady Almondale 1916, by International, a grand mare and hard to beat. F. E. Alger & Co., Ponoka, 2nd and 3rd with two very fair mares, Princess and Mayflower. Of 3-year-old fillies only two were shown, 1st prize going to a handsome brown mare, Kate of Parkwood, by Prince of Eastfield, owned by R. Reid-Byerley, of Cook's Creek; F. E. Alger & Co., 2nd. Robert Reid, of Forrest, had a walkover in the 2-year-old filly class with a sweet bay filly. There was no competition either in the yearling section, J. B. Thomson being the only exhibitor, but his filly was well worthy of a red ticket, being an extra good one. The foal class, too, was very small, J. B. Thomson taking 1st and Alger & Co. 2d. For mare, any age, there were several good competitors, of which Lady Almondale and Jas. McKenzie's mares were easily foremost. It was a close run between them for first place, but Mr. McKenzie's mare got it.

Shires.

This class had only a few representatives, the old favorite Blacksmith, owned by the Rathwell Stud Syndicate, an easy first; Thos. J. Munroe, Neepawa, 2nd with Ringmaster, a bay horse with plenty of bone; G. A. Campbell 3rd with Better Luck, a good looking gray. Mr. Munroe also had the proud distinction of being the only exhibitor in the other sections of this class, taking 1st for brood mare and for mare any age.

Draft Horses.

This class brought out some magnificent animals, and the judge was delighted with the quality of many of the mares and horses shown. Geo. Cartwright, of Russell, was one of the largest exhibitors, and

carried off 1st for brood mare, 2nd and 3rd for 2-year-olds, and again had a walkover with Golden Hero and 3 of his get. D. T. Wilson showed some excellent animals, getting 1st for mare any age with an extra good draft mare; 1st for 3-year-old, 1st for yearling, and 2nd for foal. The 2-year-old section in this class was particularly good, in the words of Dr. Graham, "a splendid lot and fit for an English show ring." Geo. Trick carried off the honors in this excellent section with a beautiful bay by Erskine's Lad. Another good colt by Erskine's Lad was shown in the yearling class by R. H. Riggs, of Thornhill. The heavy draft teams were not many, only three being shown, but they were three extra good ones. Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., of Burnside, took first with a magnificent pair, one of which took sweepstakes in the Clyde class. Second prize went to Albert Lawson for an excellent team, and W. J. Stinson, of Carberry, was a good third.

General Purpose.

In this class some good horses were shown, but as a rule competition was not keen, and a scarcity of entries was noticeable in the classes for colts. For brood mare D. T. Wilson took 1st prize and diploma with Gentle, a splendid mare with extra good legs by Golden Hero. D. Fraser & Sons' Roxey 2nd, also a good mare; A. Baxter, Suthwyn, 3rd. An excellent mare also was shown by James McKenzie, of Burnside. Two nice fillies by Kintyre Hero carried off the 1st and 2nd prizes in the 2-year-old section. They are owned by A. Cumming, Lone Tree. In the yearling and foal sections few were shown. D. T. Wilson 1st for yearling, D. Fraser & Sons 2nd. J. E. Morgan had the best foal, more of draft type than of general purpose. Alf. Baxter 2nd. Three teams were shown, two of them extra good. First prize went to a strong team of bays owned by Wm. Ross, Carberry. D. T. Wilson took 2nd with a spanking pair of gray mares, half sisters, by Kintyre Hero and Perfect Type. They were full of ginger and seemed to be harnessed together for the first time.

Standard Breds.

There was more competition in most of the sections of the Standard Bred class than in any other breed except the Clydes, and in every section the animals shown were of good quality. In the 4-year-old stallion class five noble horses came up for judgment before Dr. Quinn, V. S., of Brampton, Ont., who said he had never seen five better ones in any show in Canada. First prize went to Touchet, owned by Wm. Armstrong, Winnipeg, and shown by D. Hyndman. Touchet is by Altamont out of Tecoro, and one of the smoothest, nicest horses we have seen. He shows great quality and action, but might have a little more substance for a stock-getter. The 2nd prize horse was Pathmont, also by Altamont, owned by G. Lawrence, Killarney. Pathmont has the distinction of the fastest record in Manitoba (2:09 1/4), and is an extremely handsome brown pacer, and it was only a toss-up whether he or Touchet should get the red ticket. Oliver Bunker, the 3rd prize winner, has more size and substance than either of the former two, and not such fine quality. He is by Sharper, dam Mollie Bunker, and is owned by McLaren Bros., Winnipeg. Flaxmont, a good looking chestnut, owned by James W. Christie, Melita, is also deserving of honorable mention, as also is Hernando, owned by V. Vanwhort, of Emerson. In 3-year-olds, Glenlea Boy, by Bourbonnais, out of Myrtle, owned by J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg, took 1st; a handsome chestnut, Alfred Baxter, Suthwyn, 2nd. In 2-year-olds, F. R. Moffatt, of Souris, captured the red ticket, with

BREEDERS' DIRECTOR

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of **\$1.50** per line per year. No card accepted for less than two lines, nor for less than six months.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church, near Winnipeg, Man., Breeder and Importer of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always on hand of the best quality most popular strains of breeding. Parties wishing to see stock met at Winnipeg on receipt of telephone message or telegraph.

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne, Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.

J. F. HINDMARCH, Cannington Manor, Assiniboia, importer of Holstein Cattle. Young Bulls and Heifers in calf for sale: sired by a son of Jewell, her butter record is 27 lbs. 13 oz. in 7 days. Price low. Terms reasonable.

SAMUEL McCURDY, Carberry, Man. No more Indian Cornish Games nor Golden Spangled Hamburgs left for sale, but a few extra fine Spangled Hamburgs, Black Breasted Red Games and Pitt Games left yet.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs specially, from the best strains in the United States.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm. Breeder of improved large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man.

KENNETH MCLEOD, Dugald, Man. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont., breeder of prize-winning Ayrshires, Southdowns, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Poultry.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

W. M. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

STEELE BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle.

Imported and bred for the dairy, with grand constitution. Leading Gold Medal Milk, Butter and prize record Ayrshires, Scotland and America. Importer and breeder choice Collie Dogs. Stock, all ages, for sale.

Member of Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and purchasers dealing with me secure special low rate.

R. G. STEACY, Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

1876

Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN,

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

J. T. HUTCHINSON,

HAYFIELD, MAN.,

BREEDER OF



Holstein Friesian Cattle & Tamworth Pigs

One Yearling Bull for sale, also some Cows and Heifers.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

Rice's Pure Salt

BEST FOR TABLE, DAIRY AND FARM.

Harry Stanton, by Stanton Chief, out of Hattie Wilkes, a very promising colt, J. G. Hargrave, 2nd. The brood mare section produced some extra good mares. Belle W., by Ben Morrill Jr., out of Black Bess, owned by H. Connelly, Winnipeg, took first; Cossack Maid, by Dan Cossack, owned by Knittel Bros., Boissevain, 2nd; J. A. Simpson's mare, Miss Dico, 3rd. Three good mares. In 3-year-old gelding or filly section only two entries appeared, 1st going to Stonewall Maid, by Keewaydin, owned by T. Scott, Atwell, a young mare of excellent quality and good action; 2nd to Iva H., by Woodbine, owned by Wm. Armstrong, Winnipeg, a sweet little chestnut, but too small. The foals were remarkably good, 1st prize going to a good straight colt by Oliver Bunker out of Belle W., owned by H. Connelly, 2nd to J. A. Simpson, 3rd to J. G. Hargrave's colt, by Sharper, out of Myrie.

Roadsters.

This class was particularly well filled, especially in the single driver in harness section, in which sixteen were entered. The quality of the horses shown was in most cases excellent. Sec. 48, brood mare, was well filled, and some good ones had to be left out in awarding the three prizes. First went to Mr. Raymond, of Winnipeg, 2nd to H. Connelly, and 3rd to A. Lawson. Three excellent mares of the true roadster type. Of the others, E. C. Macphail's mare Gipsy, a handsome clean-legged brown, is deserving of mention. In the 3-year-old class and 2-year-old class some very fair youngsters were shown but not calling for special notice. There was a good show of yearlings and foals too, among which we noted some good ones by the old thoroughbred horse, Disturbance. Teams in harness brought out three very fine teams. The winners were Dr. McFadden's team of blacks, half-brother and sister by Wildmont and Sharper. They are a pair of beauties, and in style, action and speed hard to beat. A. F. Elliott took second with a rangy, good looking team of bays, and W. R. Fursman third with a very handsome team of chestnuts, with light manes and tails. These latter are full brothers by Amber, and are perfectly matched, and if they had speed and action equal to their appearance, would be a great team. A large number of single roadsters were shown; a very fair lot, which the judge took some time to examine, finally awarding first to T. F. Thompson, of Morden, who showed a very handsome chestnut mare; Mr. Laren Bros.' Casey 2nd, and Dr. Rutherford's Gleam 3rd. Gleam is a sweet little mare by Firefly, and has before carried off the red ticket in this class.

Carriage Horses.

Knight of the Vale, owned by Knittel Bros., of Boissevain, is so well known and admired that it is hardly necessary to say that he took first in his class and looks as handsome as ever. He also carried off the honors for best stallion and three of his get, being shown with several handsome colts and fillies which greatly resemble him in appearance. Of 2-year-old stallions only two were shown, 1st prize going to a handsome bay colt of Firefly breeding, owned by G. Napier, of Austin. He is a very promising colt of the Cleveland stamp. Jas. Murray, of Lyleton, 2nd. Some good brood mares were shown, of which H. L. McDiarmid's mare, Nell, was placed first, G. A. Campbell, 2nd, and Thos. Scott, 3rd. In the 3-year-old gelding or filly section the first place was awarded to a handsome chestnut mare owned by Jas. Bray, of Longburn. Some good foals and yearlings were shown, but not half as many as there should have been. Knight of the Vale

colts took 1st and 2nd in the yearling class and 3rd in the foal class, in which the prize went to a foal by a standard bred and 2nd to the get of a thoroughbred. The pairs shown were very fair, but only three of them appeared. First prize was awarded to a handsome team of bays owned by J. D. Stickle, Carberry, 2nd to a rangy pair of roadster type owned by Raymond and Armstrong, 3rd to W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou.

Hackneys.

Hackneys did not take long to judge, as there were only three shown, and two of these in the 3-year-old filly class do not call for special notice, but we must give a little space to Prince Danegelt, shown by J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon. This horse was imported last year, but took sick soon after arriving, and was not in shape for last year's exhibition; consequently this is his first appearance in the Winnipeg show ring. He is a very handsome dark bay, beautifully dappled, has plenty of bone and substance, and a grand top. His head, neck and shoulders are extra good, and he is grand, too, in the chest and heart. In action a good square mover, with plenty of style. He should prove a great stock-getter.

Thoroughbreds.

The 4-year-old stallion section brought out several old-timers. Wellgate, G. A. Campbell's handsome black stallion, was never shown in better condition and looked a winner in the class, but the judge, Dr. Ten Eyck, V. S., of Hamilton, did not give him a place at all. The red ticket went to Disturbance, owned by D. Fraser & Sons, an old horse, but a wonderful horse for his age. R. J. Manley-Power 2nd, with Hard Lines, the 1st prize winner of last year. Third prize went to a 4-year-old horse called Hudson Bay, which we have not seen in the show ring before. He is a big-bodied horse with plenty of timber, and should be a good stock horse. He is owned by John Fowler, of Carberry. Sec. 78 for stallion 4 years or over, "best calculated to improve the common stock of the country," is a novelty in the prize list, but a wise innovation. Three horses entered for it, but Dr. Rutherford's Kilburn easily carried off 1st, and in the opinion of many the other two had no business in this class, being of the long-legged variety with too much daylight under them to cross successfully with ordinary mares. The 3-year-olds shown were a fair lot, W. Coultry, Winnipeg, taking 1st with a breezy looking colt by Derwentwater; W. Goggin, 2nd, and Jerry Mitchell 3rd with a good looking colt by Jase Phillips. The brood mares were very good, but the best of them, Lady Kavanagh, owned by Dr. Shaw, of Carberry, was wrongly entered in the Clyde class and thrown out on that account. First prize went to Nora Campbell, owned by G. A. Campbell, a very good mare; 2nd and 3rd to Dr. Shaw's Fulda and Castilian. The 3-year-olds were a very good lot both in breeding and appearance. First and 2nd went to Power's Willovena and Wawanesa, the latter out of La Traviata, the dam of seven winners; 3rd prize to Orphanet, owned by N. Boyd, a grand filly and bred in the purple, being by the great sire Order, one of the highest-priced sires in the world. The sections for youngsters were not well filled, but some good ones were shown, the get of Jase Phillips and Dr. Hurd. Dr. Rutherford's Kilburn was again successful in carrying off the prize with three of his get, and certainly the three smooth half-breeds shown with him were a great recommendation of his powers as a sire.

Saddle Horses.

Saddle horses brought out a large class, in which E. G. McBain was 1st with a

handsome brown mare perfectly schooled to the saddle; Dr. Rutherford 2nd, and H. L. McDiarmid 3rd.

Ponies.

The pony class contained some very pretty ponies, among which we noticed a little beauty in the under 12 hands' class, owned by W. S. Swan, Austin, and another owned by Clark Reid. A. B. Fleming, of Brandon, had the best in 14½ hands saddle class; T. W. Dykes, of Glenora, 2nd.

CATTLE.

The show of cattle was an exceedingly creditable one. Although somewhat smaller in point of numbers than the show of last year, it was superior in all round average quality. This is very gratifying, so also is the increase in the number of new exhibitors. For the most part the stock was shown in good condition, but while none were what might be termed over-fat, there were a few animals that were positively thin. So thin were some of them that it was a question if the judge would not have been justified in rejecting them altogether. It was an easy matter to pick out the breeders who had taken special pains to fit their stock for the show, for their animals came out with a bloom and freshness that the unfitted stock did not possess and were always apt to gain a higher place because of their better handling qualities. It takes time and elbow grease to put on the sleek glossy coat, and it is yearly becoming more difficult for unfitted animals to win high honors in the show ring. Some exhibits of stock were exceedingly well shown. A larger portion of it was poorly shown, for the persons holding the animals were watching everything else than the one thing they were in the ring to do, namely, to so hold and show their stock that all the good points would be brought out and the defects covered up as much as possible. It requires skill, acquired by long practice, to show any animal to the best advantage. Thos. Russell, the judge of the beef breeds, performed his work to the entire satisfaction of all parties. G. W. Clemons, judge of the dairy breeds, laid great stress on points indicating milking abilities, and his judgment in a few instances did not meet with the approval of all at the time, but we understand that he was able afterwards to point out satisfactorily why he placed the awards where he did.

Beef Breeds—Shorthorns.

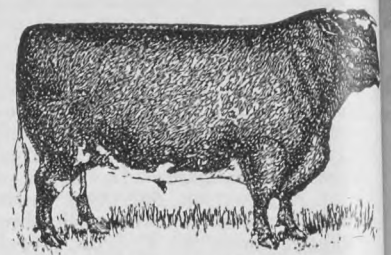
Great interest was shown in the Shorthorn class this year on account of the number of animals of high quality that have been brought into the Province. General regret was expressed at the absence of the herd of John G. Barron, of Carberry, as his well-finished animals would have added to the keen competition of many of the sections and aided in making the best show of Shorthorns ever seen at the Industrial. The call for bulls, four years old and over, brought out four magnificent specimens: Walter Lynch's Village Hero, G. Allison's Jubilee Chief, and the Hon. Thos. Greenway's two bulls, Caithness and Hillary. Village Hero is now eight years old, and a venerable hero he is, but his age is beginning to tell on him, although he still carries a wealth of flesh and handles well. The bull that attracted most attention was Caithness. He is a low set, blocky red bull, weighing over 2,600 lbs., and was well shown by James Yule. His well-covered shoulders and cross, his broad, deep-fleshed back, loin and rumps, deep, well-filled flanks, thighs and twist, and handling qualities marked him out for first place without any trouble. The contest for second place lay between Jubilee Chief, 1st last year, and Hillary, 3rd last year as a three-year-old. Although Jubilee Chief was a

little smaller of the two, he is a tidy well put up bull, showing good quality, and he ultimately won the day. There were three 3-year-old bulls in the ring. First place was given to W. S. Lister's Barmpton Chief, a nicely turned animal, but by good judges thought to have been a better two-year than a three-year-old. From the ring side it looked as though Aberdeen 2nd, a smooth red, shown by Wm. Chalmers, of Hayfield, would have been the winner of the red ticket. He is perhaps the smoothest fleshed bull of the three, and possibly could be made such another bull as Caithness, but he did not stand or walk right. He was third last year and was placed second this year. The 3rd prize bull was found in Alex. Morrison's Sir Walter III, a good stamp of a bull. Two-year-old bulls made a ring of five. First place went without any trouble to Judge, a sappy fellow owned by Thos. Greenway and bred by W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont. He is out of imported stock on both sides. He is a thick fleshed, mellow-skinned fellow, of great quality, and possesses two capital ends; W. Lynch's What For No made a good second. He was third last year, and will go on improving. Contest for third place was between A. Graham's Robbie O'Day and F. W. Brown's Lyndhurst III, two good bulls. The award finally went to Brown's bull because he possessed more natural flesh laid on in the most valuable places. Duncan Cameron, of Glenlyon, made a good entry in Starlight. Only three yearlings were out, but two of them deserve more than passing mention. Indian Nobleman, a recent purchase of W. S. Lister's, was bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and is by his famous bull, Indian Chief. He is a smooth-turned bull, a capital handler, and the making of a real good bull. The other one, Talisman, owned by D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, is a son of Caithness, possesses many of his good points, and was perhaps the smoothest of the two bulls. Bull calves made the strongest ring of the class, there being nine real good calves in the ring. W. Lynch had three in, two of them being twins, two red beauties, and on the other, Cock of the North, he secured third place. He is a smooth, straight youngster. Thos. Greenway secured the coveted red on a straight, smooth, well-covered calf, Crimson Knight, a recent purchase. He is a fine one, having a splendid back and loin, well-filled shoulders and hams and carries his flanks and thighs well down. J. S. Robson secured second place for his roan calf, a nice smooth, well-covered one, showing plenty of quality but not standing as squarely on his feet as one could wish. H. L. McDiarmid had a nice 7½ months' old growthy calf that is the making of a good one. A. Graham, Pomeroy, showed three good ones also. For sweepstakes the five first prize winners made up the ring, Caithness, Barmpton Chief, Judge, Indian Nobleman, and Crimson Knight. They made a ring of bulls, which, for quality, deep covering of flesh, symmetry of form and handling qualities was hard to beat. We doubt very much if as good a ring will be seen at Toronto this year. Every one looked, of course for Caithness to take the silver medal. It went, however, to the two-year-old, Judge. He was splendidly shown by Mr. Yule, and without doubt is a great bull. He has two good ends that are hard to improve upon; his middle might be better. His handling qualities are better than those of Caithness, and, taken altogether, he is a good one, so good that he will not be shown again, but will be retained at the head of the herd. Caithness is a great bull, and we have no doubt that had Mr. Yule been holding him instead of Judge, he would have been awarded the sweepstakes prize. Many good judges much prefer him to the two-year-old bull.

To Judge also went the special for best bull, any age, offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Association.

Twelve good animals made up the ring of four-year-old cows. There was not an inferior cow in the ring. The Crystal City herd had two entries and secured first and second places. First for Daisy of Strathallan 12th, a well-developed four-year-old that stood first at the fairs in Ontario last year as a three-year-old and won sweepstakes at Ottawa. She is a thick-fleshed, low-set, deep-bodied cow. Second place went to another entry, Vanity, first in the cow class last year at Toronto. She is a beautiful roan, and was expected to take first place, but had to give way to a younger animal. W. S. Lister had four entries, all good cows, and secured third place with Rosabella, a smooth-topped cow and a good handler. W. Lynch had two good entries in this class. Three-year-olds were a capital ring of five entries, four being from the Crystal City herd, which captured all the awards, and a good entry from the Lister herd. Two-year-old heifers was a very strong ring, made up of two entries of Greenway's, which captured first and third places, and three capital heifers of Lister's. Gem of Athelstone was well shown by Mr. Yule. She is a model heifer, well and evenly covered, and of great quality. She is remarkably good behind the shoulders, has a well-covered back, and carries her flesh well down the thighs and arms. She is a sweet, straight heifer, the like of which it will puzzle the best breeders of England to produce. She won sweepstakes for best female, and well she deserved it. Yearling heifers made a strong ring of ten entries. Here Manitoba-bred stock came to the front in Jubilee Queen, shown by T. Greenway, but bred by Jos. Lawrence. She stands well on her feet, and is a fine deep-bodied, thick heifer. She would have stood more pushing, having been on grass since the spring opened. Heifer calves made a strong ring, the Greenway herd securing first, third and fourth for three well-turned animals. F. W. Brown secured second place for a recent addition from the east. Walter Lynch came in for a good share of the herd prizes, winning the herd prize for bull and two of his get with Village Hero, What For No and Tiny, and for cow and two of her progeny with Ruby and her twin bull calves. Lister won the prize for the young herd, the females of which were bred in Manitoba. Lynch gave him a close run, and secured the prize for the young herd, all bred in Manitoba. The call for herds brought out two fine ones from the Greenway herd and one from Lister's good stock. The contest lay between the two Greenway herds. Mr. Yule divided his herd, instead of putting all the first prize winners in one herd, he made up a red one and a roan one. Each herd contained a sweepstakes animal, three first, one second and one third prize winners. In doing this he puzzled the judge very nicely. The roan herd was headed by the sweepstakes bull, and first place was finally and rightly given to the red herd, which had the sweepstakes female. These three herds made a sight worthy of see-

J. E. SMITH, BRANDON



J. E. SMITH,
Importer & Breeder of Clydesdale Horses
Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle
All animals registered.
Prices right. Come and see them or write.
J. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man. P.O. Box 2202

50 LEICESTER 50 RAM LAMBS

and 3 shearlings for sale. I will also sell on account of the light hay crop 50 high grade BREEDING EWES, age from shearlings to 4 shears. Prices moderate. Write or call early.
ALEX. D. GAMLEY,
Box 193, Brandon.



FOR HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO
J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

Exhibition Hogs for Sale



Having decided not to exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial this year, I now offer at reasonable price the following stock which I had selected for the Exhibition:—Sow, under one year, due to farrow August; Boar, under one year, a good one; the Boars and Sow under four months that I have been fitting to show as a litter, with brood Sow; Boar, under six months, a grand one; one Sow, under six months. These are particularly fine stock. I have also a few other good thrifty spring pigs for sale, eight litters, due in August, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.
2252 Address—**J. A. MCGILL, NEERAWA, MAN.**

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshire Boars for service. Sows in farrow, spring litters ready to ship bred from the greatest prize-winning herds in Manitoba or the West. English imported and Canadian bred dams and sires. 30 head fitting for July fairs, all A1, headed by Tippecanoe, Berton Duke and Western Boy.
184

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.

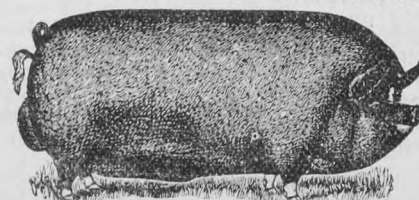
When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

R. MCKENZIE, PROPRIETOR.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES AND HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



My herd of Berkshires won 30 premiums, 13 first 13 seconds, 4 thirds at the Winnipeg Industrial and Brandon fairs, all in 1898, and against strong competition. Herd headed by Perfection (4760) winner 11 first prizes, weight 750 lbs. when shown in yearling class. Young boars fit for service at spring pigs 10 weeks to 3 months old, single or in pairs, not akin, for sale, of the large lengthy English type, bred straight from first-class importations. Write for prices. **R. MCKENZIE, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.**

ing, for seldom has two such good herds, owned by one man stood in any show ring in Canada.

Polled Angus.

Representatives from four different herds were exhibited. John Traquair, of Welwyn, brought out his herd in very good shape, so also did A. Cumming, of Lone Tree, and the contest for supremacy lay between them. The bull sections were small, there being frequently not enough animals to take all the prizes. The best bull was found in J. Traquair's Athelstone, a good substantial animal. There was a large ring of aged cows forward, and first and second places went to two well-covered cows of Traquair's four good entries. Hon. W. Clifford had two good entries out. Traquair's led again for 3-year-olds, Cumming had a good second, also the first prize winner in the 2-year-old section, and first and second winners as yearlings. Heifer calves were quite a strong section and Cumming showed perhaps the most typical Polled Angus of the whole lot, in a thick set, blocky, sappy calf. The herd prize went to John Traquair, his herd possessing greater substance, evenness and quality.

Galloways.

J. A. Simpson, of Poplar Point, had forward a nice lot of cattle and won first place in nearly every section.

Herefords.

Representatives of these good cattle were out in greater numbers than in previous years, and the herd of Wm. Sharman, of Souris, found some strong competition in the excellent herd of J. E. Marples, of Deleau, and also that of John Baird, of Winnipeg. Both herds were well shown, particularly that of Wm. Sharman, whose cattle were shown in good bloom. His aged bull, Valentine, was again the winner of first place in a ring of four good entries. Marples' Spotless of Ingleside, was the only two-year-old shown. He was bred by H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que. Spotless is by Young Pinkham, a noted prize winner, and his dam, Spot III, was champion female in 1894. He is a thick, even-fleshed bull, and was found good enough later on to win the silver medal for best bull any age. Sharman had a splendid yearling out, a well-grown animal of quality that will be heard from later on. His two real good bull calves are worthy of more than passing mention. In the aged female section Sharman showed the two first winners in Gay Lass and Constance of Ridgewood. The last named was first as a three-year-old last year, and had a beautiful calf with her. Marples made good entries; so also did John Baird. In three-year-old cows Sharman again had the lead with the 1st prize two-year-old of last year, Countess of Aberdeen. His second entry was expected to win second place, but an animal of Baird's was placed ahead of her, though it was a doubtful point. The good shoulders, back, and rump of the Baird cow must have carried the day, for Sharman's second entry was a cow of great substance, but just a little inclined to be rough. In two-year-old heifers, Sharman furnished the winner in last year's winner as a yearling. Marples had a close second in Daisy of Ingleside. Had she been in a little better condition and a better handler there is no doubt she would have been placed first. She is a thick-set heifer and will yet win a good place. Marples showed the first prize yearling in Duchess of Poplar Grove. She is a straight, smooth, even heifer, and should make a grand good one. Sharman's entry was a little larger but not quite so smooth. Heifer calves made probably the evenest ring of the class. Sharman led with a straight, well-grown calf almost a year old. While another calf by Valentine was placed sec-

ond. Marples' two entries were younger but were smooth, growthy ones. Three herds lined up at the call for best herd. They made a fine sight with their white faces, as they stood in a line across the ring. Marples had the sweepstakes bull in his herd, but he was weak in that he had few first prize winners among his cows, while Sharman was strong in cows, because he had secured nearly all the first awards, and therefore secured the herd prize.

Fat Cattle.

Some very highly-fitted cattle were shown in this class. D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, showed two wonderfully well-fitted steers, Laurier and Tupper. Laurier was a winner last year, and is a mellow, ripe steer. Tupper is not far behind him. Each weighs about 2,000 lbs. In the two-year-old section D. Fraser & Sons were again the leaders with a steer two years and four months old of their own breeding. D.W. Mills, of Carman, showed two good steers, gaining second and third places. In the cow sections, D. Fraser & Sons had forward a roan and a red three-year-old. They, too, were heavy, deep-fleshed cows, with but little to choose between, the red securing first place because of the firmness of her flesh and good handling qualities. A yearling of good form shown by them won in the next class. The calf section was a strong ring. D. W. Mills' entry, a steer, carried off the coveted red, while two capital heifers of Fraser's had to be content with lower places. D. Fraser & Sons had the only entry for four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers, but they were four animals that would disgrace no ring or owner, for they were simply magnificent. The same firm secured the prize for four fat cattle bred and fed in Manitoba or the N. W. T. G. Allison got the prize for best three grass-fed steers.

In the grade cattle class there were not many entries. D. Fraser & Sons and G. Allison divided most of the prize money between them. W. Sharman came in for a little, so also did R. S. Preston, of Pilot Mound, and W. W. Watson, Winnipeg.

Dairy Breeds.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was a good one and very encouraging. Jas. Bray's well-known exhibit was missed, still many of his best stock were shown by other hands. The judge, while following the points of each breed, laid great stress on the stock possessing good dairy points. Bulls were judged from a dairy standpoint and not a beef one, and some breeders were somewhat disappointed when their large, well-fleshed animals were overlooked for thinner ones, but possessing the necessary indications of a good dairy sire. This was right; beef has no place in a herd of the dairy breeds, neither has too low a condition of flesh. Some of the dairy stock was in rather too thin condition to do themselves full justice. Some of them also lacked the bloom and freshness with which they should be shown to secure the best results.

Holsteins.

Holsteins were in good numbers. There was a good ring of aged bulls, and Glennie's well-known Ykema Mink Mercedes' King was placed first. He was a little low in condition, but possesses an exceptionally grand development of milk veins and other dairy points. Onetta's Mink Mercedes' Count, owned by C. C. Castle, Foxton, was second winner. He is a heavier bull than Glennie's, and has a good head. J. Oughton, Crystal City, showed a well-developed bull in good flesh, by Glennie's bull and out of Daisy Teake's Queen. He does not show as many good milking points as his sire. J. T. Hutchinson showed the first prize winner as a two-year-old. Three entries

were all the two-year-olds. The first prize winner of last year as a yearling was again the winner of first place this year. He is a mellow-skinned fellow, showing a good network of milk veins, and is owned by J. T. Hutchinson, of Hayfield. Wm. McCoy and A. B. Potter had the second and third winners. Hutchinson showed two good yearlings, securing first and third, while Glennie came between them with an entry a little thin, but the making of a good dairy sire. Bull calves were a capital ring of six entries. Glennie had two good ones and was awarded a second place. Hutchinson had three good calves and was placed third for one of them, while Oughton and Potter had one each, Potter's entry being given the red ticket. The sweepstakes for bull any age went to Glennie's aged bull.

Aged cows made up the largest ring of the breed. There were 12 superior cows in the ring, and they speak well for the Holstein interests of the province. Glennie showed four cows, three of which were entered for the milk test. His cow, Daisy Teake's Queen, was chosen for first honors for another year. She is a typical cow, possessing a great development of milk veins and a good udder. She has been milking for over ten months, and is still giving over forty pounds a day. May Abbekirk, another typical cow, owned by Hutchinson, and shown for the first time, was placed second, and third went to a useful entry of Oughton's. The other entries were all good and the ring was a very strong one. Potter had the winner in the two-year-old section. She is a nice one, possessing good dairy points and form. Her hide is a little heavy, but will come down as she gets older. Hutchinson made two good entries and secured the second and third awards. Oughton was first for yearling heifers with a typical dairy animal. She was milking and promises to make a good one. Glennie was awarded second and third places for two nice heifers of his famous Teake family. He was also to the front for heifer calves of the same strain, winning first and second places. The first prize winner is Lady Bonheur 4th, out of a half sister of Rose Bonheur 5th, a cow owned by the Michigan Agricultural College and that gave 17,400 lbs. of milk in 315 days, making 547.5 lbs. of butter. Glennie's Daisy Teake's Queen was the winner of first place for cows any age in milk, and Hutchinson's May Abbekirk second, out of a strong ring. The herd prizes brought out a lot of good animals. Glennie's herd, composed of his superior dairy bull and his wonderful Teake family, made up a herd that was the winner for first place. Hutchinson's made a good second.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

The rings in this class were not so large as in some of the others. In three-year-old bulls there were three entries. First place went to H. Byers for Rover Pogis, a good bull with well-developed milk veins and good handling qualities. W. J. Buxton, Moosomin, and W. Murray, Dugald, had the other two entries. J. Walsham, Portage la Prairie, and Murray had the only two-year-olds in the ring. W. V. Edwards, of Souris, was the winner in the yearling bull section. The Munroe Creamery Co., of Winnipeg, and Murray showed the second and third prize winners. Bull calves were a very small ring. A nice one of Edwards' was placed first. Walsham's two-year-old bull was awarded the silver medal as best bull any age. The female sections were larger, and, if anything, of better quality than the male ones. A ring of eight entries made up the aged cow section. They were all good ones. The Munroe Creamery Co. had out four nice entries and secured the red and the blue for Manitoba Lady and Daisy Dean. Third place went to Murray's Signal Hilda, a most typical cow and

one that has always stood high up. Edwards had the winner in the three-year-old section and also in the two-year-olds, Byers taking second and third places. Edwards was again first for yearling with Baby Malone, a nice tidy heifer, and Byers second with a good one that will make a grand cow. An exceedingly well-developed heifer calf of Edwards' came in for first place. Although Edwards had done so well with his young females, the sweepstakes for best female went to Manitoba Lady, owned by the Munroe Creamery Co. He had a good second, however. The herd prize went the same way.

Ayrshires.

The entries in the bull sections were not large, but the competition was very sharp. This useful breed of cattle does well in Manitoba. In the aged section there were three animals out, Greenway's Victor; Steele Bros.' What Care I, and an entry by W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. What Care I was first in his class last year and never was defeated until this year, when he was turned down, but he will come up again, for he is too good a bull to stay down. Greenway's entry secured first money. In two-year-olds Greenway showed two good ones, Leo of Rockton and Surprise of Burnside. The latter is by Glencairn III, and out of the famous sweepstakes cow at the World's Fair and veteran winner, Nellie Osborne. Surprise handles well, is a thrifty, lengthy bull, and should leave superior stock. He was placed first, and later won the silver medal. A. Mutter, Brandon, had a good useful third in Sir Park. Steele Bros.' Perfection, a recent addition from the herd of R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont., was an easy winner in the yearling class. He is of a good color, handles well and comes of high prize winning stock on both sides of the Atlantic. W. Hardy had a good second. Seven good bull calves faced the judge, Steele Bros. showing four well-developed ones. In this ring there were March calves competing against calves almost a year old, which always makes it a difficult matter for the judge and unfair for the calves. Steele Bros. secured the coveted red on Wee Willie, Hardy second on a nice entry, and Smith third on Dan Godfrey.

In the aged cows Steele Bros. made three good entries and were awarded first on Heather Daisy, a former prize winner and a cow good enough to go into the milk test, and third on Red Cherry. Greenway got second on Nellie of Rockton. Hardy got away with the red and blue tickets for two splendid three-year-old cows. Mutter had a good third in Isabel, bred by John Douglas, Warkworth, Ont. Steele Bros. had out three fine two-year-olds of their own breeding, sired by What Care I, and secured second and third places with them. They were beaten by Greenway's Lassie Jean, a tidy well-built heifer showing good dairy points, although in high flesh. Steele Bros. had forward two fine yearlings of their own breeding, which were decorated with the red and blue. They were again to the front with heifer calves, Greenway getting second on one of his own breeding, and Hardy coming in for third on a nice one. The calf class was a good one. Heather Daisy won the sweepstakes for best female. To her owners also went the herd prize, and the prize for bull and two of his get, and the special for best herd given by the Dominion Ayrshire Association. Steele Bros. have shown themselves particularly strong in young stock, having out a lot of good stuff of their own breeding that did them great credit. The sweepstakes for best dairy cow and best dairy herd went, of course, to the Holsteins in the same order in which they stood in their own class. This prize is a farce. It is money thrown away, as it serves no useful purpose, because where

different breeds compete with each other satisfactory conclusions cannot be reached.

Grade dairy cows were out in very small numbers. Last year there was a very large entry. W. Sharman was given first on his brindle cow, Daisy, a most typical milch cow, and a large performer. She is of Shorthorn and Jersey blood, and has a fine heifer calf at her side by a Jersey bull. Mutter had the lead in three-year-old cows, and D. Fraser & Sons won the prize for best dairy herd.

THE DAIRY TEST.

No less than ten entries were made in the dairy test. In all there were six Holstein cows entered, one each by Jas. Oughton, M. Maw and J. T. Hutchinson, and three by Jas. Glennie; two Jersey cows were entered by D. Munroe, Winnipeg, and two Ayrshires by Steele Bros, Glenboro. On account of the exceedingly hot weather the cows did not do themselves justice; other things interfered, and altogether the results were not as high as it was expected they would be. Jas. Glennie secured the first three awards, D. Munroe the fourth. Awards: 1, Fanny Teake; 2, Daisy Teake's Queen; 3, Modest Maiden; 4, Manitoba Lady.

SHEEP.

The sheep interest is not exciting much enthusiasm just now, and the exhibits, though fairly numerous, show only here and there any special ambition. The men who have been longest in the business are getting tired of fighting idle dogs and wolves. The wolves seem to know the bounty has been reduced and are getting bolder than ever, seizing poultry in broad daylight. Lambs in their season cost far too much for protection, and their owners are getting disgusted and less careful to take extra pains in fitting for the showing. Therefore, The Farmer is glad to note the presence this year of two new men in the sheep ranks that are evidently fit to take and keep a good place in these ranks, if only the wolves will let them. Alex. Wood, Souris, is from a country where every good farmer keeps a skilled shepherd and where Border Leicesters are the great money-makers. Since he came to Canada he spent several years with Henry Arkell, the well-known Oxford Down breeder, from whom all his stock has since come. Half a dozen good ones direct from Arkell were shown by Mr. Wood with the success their merit deserved. A. D. Gamley, with his beautifully brought out Border Leicesters, secured two firsts and two diplomas. His ram, out of the Kelly flock, is a very fine one. J. A. S. Macmillan is our most extensive importer, and his Shropshires, as usual, had the lion's share of the prizes. R. W. Jickling, Carman, has made a fair beginning in Oxford Downs. The old, familiar faces, Murray, of Lyleton, John Oughton, P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Fraser and Vance, Emerson, and W. T. Lytle, each did his share. M. Oughton, Wood Bay; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; A. B. Smith, Moosomin, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., had each a share of the prizes, but it was too much a question of prize-lifting rather than prize-winning. The Shropshires of J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, were, as usual, well brought out and well-deserving of all they got. But all round there is far too little life in the sheep interests of our new country.

SWINE.

This year the directors have doubled the size of the shed set apart for pigs, and the extent and quality of the display shows that this extension was not made too soon. In all the leading breeds there was a fair display, and in Berkshires and Yorkshires especially, half a score of choice animals were turned in at one time. The ravages of wolves are year by year driving sheep out of the country, and the pig can be

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

PURE BRED Shropshire Sheep

Young Rams and Ewes for sale at reasonable prices



Importer of Stallions

For sale—that grand young Shire Horse, Mailster Morning Star, 15741; and noted Hackney, Prince Danegelt, H. S. B. 4937.

2236

Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle. Shropshire Sheep.

Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Correspondence solicited.

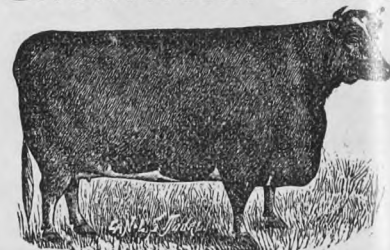
2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Has for sale six very promising young

SHORTHORN BULLS



by "Topsman," champion of the Winnipeg Industrial of 1897. Young females also by same sire. Write early if you want them.



English Berkshires, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Light Brahmas,

For Summer and Fall Delivery

My first-prize registered JERSEY BULL for sale cheap. Write for 1898 catalogue.

WM. KITSON,
BURNSIDE, MAN.

REGISTERED LINCOLN SHEEP FOR SALE.



250 Shearling and Ram Lambs, singly or by the carload. Also a choice lot of Ewes of all ages. Breeding Stock imported from the leading flocks of England. Write us before buying elsewhere Address—

F. H. NEIL & CO.,

Railway Station, Lucan, Ont. P.O. Box 35, Lucan, Ont (2122)

Mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

brought to market more readily than any other kind of stock. About a score of well-known men had exhibits at Winnipeg, and this is only a sample of the interest taken in pork production all over the province. Scarcity of feed has done a good deal to hold general production in check, but breeders have full confidence in the future of the pork industry, and put good money into the very best stock they can get their hands on. That is the reason why such a capital turnout of good stock was made at Winnipeg, and will be at every local point.

Berkshires.

Roderick McKenzie, of High Bluff, is one of the oldest men handling this breed, and his display was worthy of his reputation. His boar, Perfection, bred by Teedale, of Concord, Ont., will be 2 years old in October, and had won 9 firsts in Ontario before coming here. His sire was Baron Lee, one of the great champions of the breed. Second to him in his class was Proud Victor, sire of the 1st young boar and sow. He had also 1st place for sow under 1 year and 1st for Griffin's prize as a bacon pig. These, with 1st for Manitoba herd, make a very satisfactory innings for a herd of moderate dimensions. He sold ten of these prize-winners on the ground.

E. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, began later, but has proven himself a formidable rival. His aged boar, Tippecanoe, has never been beaten, except this year, by a younger boar of his own. Western Boy, that has this year's diploma as best of any age. His aged sow, Highclere, also a sow of choice breeding, was disqualified this year for a slight defect, but her son, Highclere Fame, got to the top. Another sow, Cora Belle, under 2 years, had diploma as best of any age. A diploma for herd and 1st for sow and litter are also among Mr. Brown's achievements here.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, does pretty well at whatever he puts his hand to, and had some very good pigs in this class. He scored second prizes for individuals and also for herd, and looking to the company he found against him, these are very gratifying honors.

Premier Greenway had only two in this class, and his 2nd prize aged boar was quite good enough to go higher, if his head had been a trifle neater. He has a 1st under a year, and 1st under two years as well.

The exhibit of J. A. McGill, Neepawa, and Wm. Kitson, Burnside, were both missed from the swine sheds this year.

Yorkshires.

This breed made a very great showing. Premier Greenway has done some skilful collecting and breeding, and his first success was with a year-old boar of A. Graham's breeding, last year's diploma hog, and the same this. Over six months was a rare young hog from Brethour, and under six months he scored 1st again with his own breeding. His sow, Stamina, a Toronto winner, was 1st and diploma here. He had also diploma for best herd. His sow, Markham Maid, has had five times in succession 1st for exceptionally fine litters. She was put 2d last year here, but was set above her successful rival the next week at Brandon. Good pigs from this herd are going out all round. Andrew Graham, who has been very successful in previous years, had 1st on sow under a year; the same for sow over a year, and several other awards. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., had the best aged sow. Jas. Bray, Longburn, and Wellington Hardy, a new man from Pomeroy, also scored.

Chester Whites had several capable supporters. R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, had six 1st; Wm. McBride, Portage la Prairie, two 1st; M. Oughton, Wood Bay, two 1st; Kenneth McLeod, Dugald, also scored.

In Tamworths, L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, had a strong lead, W. E. Baldwin, Manitow, following.

Poland Chinas made a very good turnout of capital pigs. The Smiths, from Ontario, take most of the prizes. Mr. Oughton and the Frasers had very good stock of this breed.

In Jersey Reds, Gillespie & Snarey had the best boar, but here also most of the honors went to the Smiths.

Under any other pure breed, K. McLeod, Dugald, had a herd of nice Suffolks, for which he had all the prizes going, no other breed showing up.

In fat stock there was next to no competition, but this was the only weak point in the swine department. Every department in breeding stock was well represented, and as a rule by capital specimens.

POULTRY.

If the first impressions are lasting, the heat of the building is the one thing that will stay in the writer's mind as he remembers the exhibit of 1898. Surely something could be done in the way of better ventilation to make a change in this respect at coming shows. It was really unbearable at times. Breeders, put on your thinking caps and find a remedy.

The judge, Sharp Butterfield, London, Ont., is to be congratulated on his work. After talking with nearly every exhibitor, we failed to hear even the semblance of a complaint, but, on the contrary, there seemed to be a general feeling of satisfaction and also appreciation of the way in which he would answer questions and give pointers to any and every one.

American Class, which includes Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Javas, was as usual, the largest display in the show. Barred Plymouth Rocks taking the lead over all others. The winning Barred Rocks were very fine, and would give a good account of themselves at the larger eastern shows. The White Rocks were the next in point of numbers, there being strong competition in breeding pens and some first-class birds were shown. Buff Rocks were a small class as compared with the winter show held here, but were of good quality, the color of the birds exhibited showing marked improvement.

Wyandottes.—All classes, golden, silver, black, white and buff were represented. The golden were not up to the quality shown in former years. Silver were out in full force, but were of only medium quality. Whites a good class, the winning pair being very firm, but the balance of exhibit were badly off in color. This seems to have been an off year with breeders of this popular variety. There was only one pen of black shown, but they were well worthy of first prize. Buffs, small class, but birds were of good quality. Only three coops of Black Javas shown, all fair quality.

Asiatic.—Light Brahma exhibit was very small, but winners were fine birds. In Dark Brahmas only one pen and pair exhibited. In Buff Cochins the winning pair were first-class birds. There was a fine exhibit of Partridge Cochins, fit to show in any company; not a poor bird in the lot. Black Cochins good in number, but only fair in quality, the birds being all on the small side. This bird seems to have been put on the shelf by Manitoba breeders for the past few years. Langshans, a smaller class than usual; quality away up.

The Buff Cochin pen which secured 1st prize, were a fine lot of birds. In fact, the judge stated that but for one or two small black feathers in the tail of one pul-

let they stood an excellent chance of winning the silver cup.

Mediterranean Class.—The Leghorn, as usual, takes the lead in this class. The winning single comb white and brown Leing in every respect first-class birds. Rose comb whites were a good class. One pen of blacks held the fort alone, but were good birds. Other classes of Leghorns were all represented.

Minorcas and Spanish, a small show, but winners were good birds and a credit to their breeders.

Hamburg class, a good exhibit for Manitoba, nearly all classes being represented. Houdans, Games and Dorkings made the smallest display ever seen at the show here, but some very good birds were shown.

Polish Class.—A very fair show, the golden variety taking the lead in number.

Bantams, the children's favorite—A good show; some very fine Black Africans and Pekins.

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks—Fully as large a display as usual, and it would be hard to find anywhere an equal number of as good birds.

Pigeons and Rabbits—A good display, and drew a large crowd of admirers all week from among the children.

Last, but not least, we must mention the display of Peacocks, one pair coming from Suthwyn, the other from Regina. They added much to the attraction of the exhibit.

The Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder exhibited by Chas. Midwinter in the poultry building were centres of much interest. Here chickens were being hatched and cared for every day. The incubator secured a silver medal and the brooder a bronze medal. The exhibition board should provide more room for the better display of these machines, as it was a continual crush while they were shown. The sizes exhibited had a capacity for 50 eggs, and from appearances were doing their work very satisfactorily. Mr. Midwinter assured a Farmer representative that chicks could be produced at a cost of 1c. each.

A ROGUE'S GALLERY.

It was an extremely good hit on the part of the Department of Agriculture when they set up a booth in the centre of the Winnipeg show grounds, in which to exhibit samples of the weeds which have given the farmers so much anxiety. A few years ago weeds were about all alike to most farmers. Unless a new pest had choked out some part of the grain crop altogether, it was of little consequence what the professional alarmists had to say about them. Now every one is alarmed and willing to learn all he can on the subject. But, owing to the lack of definite knowledge on the part of the farmer, a comparatively harmless weed may sometimes look like a very bad one. The average illustration on paper is not and cannot be made like the natural plant.

It is a big step in advance, therefore, to show a host of bad weeds and have their peculiarities pointed out by men who have made the matter a life study. Dr. Fletcher and his assistants, Rev. Mr. Burman, Chas. Braithwaite, Hugh McKellar, and J. M. Bartlett, have had a very hard spell of work exhibiting and explaining their collection of weeds, but it has been time well spent. Farmers had been invited to bring in their own weeds, and they did so. From morning until night, day in and day out, the weed stand was surrounded by a crowd of enquirers, who learned there at short notice to distinguish between the sorts most likely to do harm, and others, perhaps bigger, but less formidable. The weed stand was one of the successes of the show of 1898.

The weed stand was so evidently "the thing" at Winnipeg that it was moved to the Brandon show, and was under the

management of Hugh McKellar. Here also there was a continuous crowd of farmers seeking information about weeds. The supply of weeds for the exhibit was gathered almost wholly from the streets of Brandon, showing how thoroughly weeds have possession of our fertile soil. One very dangerous pest, the perennial sow thistle, came from a flourishing patch in the very heart of the city. This furnishes a good example of how unsuspected are the ways in which these pests get a firm foothold in the country.

Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

The directors of the Brandon fair have set their hearts on making it the leading fair of Western Manitoba, and every fair critic must admit they have come very near their ideal. Brandon fair of ten years ago, as we remember it well, was about as sickly a concern as could be found in the country, but the present management have changed all that. On buildings alone they have in the current year spent \$5,000, besides considerable outlay on permanent improvement of their grounds. Their premium list is \$2,000 higher than last year. This last fact should be specially noted. They have had a special grant of that amount from the government, and they promptly offered it in better prizes, so as to encourage more competition. The outlay on new buildings of the most permanent quality have all been made at the Society's own risk, and they have worked out all the details of their enterprise on the same scale. Brandon is the natural centre of Western Manitoba, and excursions were brought in by every railroad, carrying thousands of visitors, to whom this show made a very pleasant holiday. The inducements held out both to competitors and visitors have been to a very great extent appreciated. It must be admitted that in the stock exhibitors there is a deficiency of new blood. Something must be done to induce new men to enter the lists every year and at the same time premiums must be made sufficiently liberal to induce the old men to put out all their strength to win them. The money it costs to see a man climb a pole and jump into a tank at the bottom, if spent on extra prize money for good stock, would help to make a better farmers' show, and the momentary "attraction" would be very little missed. It is quite natural that in their anxiety to get a drawing programme, the directors should provide a few sensations. They have had in the show this year a very full share of good farmers' exhibits. Field and dairy produce, dogs and poultry, a fine floral and vegetable exhibit, acrobatic and athletic performances, a big display of the most modern machinery, and the original show hall, crammed with interesting objects, furnish attraction enough for a whole day. The school exhibit itself was a most interesting study. A quite unique exhibit was made by Norman Criddle, a boy of 14, resident at Aweme, near Tresbank station. It consists of 125 colored drawings of prairie flowers that, considering the artist's opportunities, are really astonishing. The drawing is true and the coloring free from suspicion of daubing, and the lad has had very little of even common school education. It takes a botanist to see how true to nature are the minor details of this lad's work, which proves him a true student.

The Winnipeg cavalry made a pleasing item in the attractions, and their manoeuvres were much admired, but in the heads and posts part of the programme the horses were affected by their strange surroundings, and the skill of the swordsmen was not properly displayed.

It was impossible to get within ten miles of Brandon without seeing that something big was going on. Vehicles on every road, crowded streets, and still more crowded hotels, all went to show that this fair is a very live and popular institution, with a big future before it. Sanguine Brandonites already allege that in some respects they beat Winnipeg, and half a century from now the Red River town will have to take a back seat.

HORSES.

A good many that had gone through the Winnipeg ring were present at Brandon, but there were sufficient additions to make the competition interesting. The judging in the draft classes was well done by Mr. Chambers, Sr. Prince of Wales had, as at Winnipeg, first place in his class, but in the sweepstakes he had to give way to Burnbrae, J. A. S. Macmillan's young horse. The younger horse has a bigger chance in the future than the other, but it is admitted all round that the present difference does not amount to much. In the sweepstakes for best heavy draft female, the Hamiota filly, placed at the top by last year's judge, is once more put above her more mature rivals. J. B. Thomson has reason to be proud of his mare, which is not only good herself, but a sure breeder of prize-winning stock. The Clyde stallion shown by G. C. Michie, Oak Lake, was just a trifle small, but otherwise fit for any comparison with the Blyth horse. The Macmillan stallion, Burnbrae, good as he is, was hard pressed by Mr. McLeod from Ninga, with another choice colt, also of N. P. Clarke's breeding. Macmillan's Shire horse had no opposition. Looking to the quality of every one of the draft stallions shown, the centre district of Manitoba may well be congratulated on its prospects for a grand lot of good agricultural colts in the near future. It has very many such horses now, but here as elsewhere this summer, the turnout on the fair ground bears no proportion to the lots of good ones outside. In the general purpose and agricultural classes, D. T. Wilson, Assissippi, takes the cream of the prizes. His 10-year-old mare, winner of so many honors, still keeps up her reputation as a breeder of farm horses. With a dash of warm blood in her, she is an ideal general purpose mare, and her offspring makes up a string of prize winners never approached in this province, perhaps not in all Canada. The team contest is always an exciting one at Brandon, and though the entries are limited in number, the fight is always very keen. In the heavy draft a pair of very evenly matched pure bred 4-year-old Clyde mares from Forrest, and bred by Henry Nichol, was preferred by the judge to a rather uneven pair owned by the Stotts, well-known prize takers at local plowing matches. One horse in this team will take a deal of beating. The Stotts had first place in the agricultural teams. They were very neat and up to the mark. The get of Charming Charlie was strongly in evidence, the first prize team and some other good ones being of his stock. Golden Hero is another sire of good stock shown here.

In the coaching class, 5 entries, Colquhoun showed his last year's purchase, imp. Pascha, a German coach horse of great substance and good action. He has a 3-minute gait, and was by many fancied for the sweepstakes. He has had a heavy season, but is quite up in condition. Forsyth's Ryshawk, from Glendale, 2nd in this class, had last year sweepstakes, and is deservedly popular in the district. Macmillan's Hackney had sweepstakes in the driving classes. The thoroughbreds were rather too much of the racing type for a farmer's show. Besides the stallions, there was a very satisfactory general show of light-legged horses.

Food Caused Pain

Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 1611P

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



BERKSHIRES.

Two litters farrowed in February, two sows, six months old; also one SHORTHORN BULL. Plymouth Rock Eggs \$1.25 per 15. WM. KING, Oakley Farm, Carnduff, Assa.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers etc Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

1874

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

...ALL
KINDS
OF
MERCHANDISE.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO.,

Brandon's Greatest Store.

Our New Fall Stocks

Are beginning to arrive. We have provided liberally with just the kind of goods you're sure to need. The business that runs best now is the one that has the greatest power of collection, the biggest outlet, plenty of accommodation and all the ready cash it needs. Buying in vast quantities brings prices down to begin with. Selling for quick returns makes the nimble sixpence far better than the slow shilling. Prices are lower here because we can afford to sell for less. If you cannot visit the store, write to us for anything you want.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS,
FURS,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

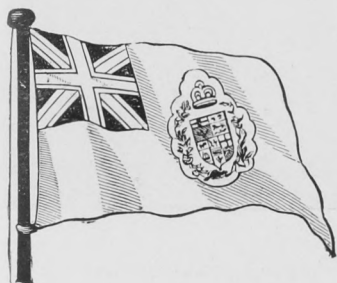
Our Furniture Exhibit this fall season will far surpass all our previous efforts, and we have so managed our contracts with the manufacturers, that even in the face of the sharp advance in prices at the factories, our prices will be found the lowest in the Province. Our assortment of new styles, and the high quality of the goods are not surpassed anywhere in Canada.

Our Carpet Department is generously provided with a splendid stock of the latest and best designs from the English mills, imported direct.

Our Illustrated Fall Catalogue will be ready to mail about September 10th.

A Postal Card, with your name and address will bring it to you. Write now.

W. R. & CO. ...BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.



Under the British Flag

you are safe from molestation—BUT not sure of the quality of all the goods you buy

E. B. Eddy's Matches.
E. B. Eddy's Paper.
E. B. Eddy's Paper Bags.
E. B. Eddy's Indurated Fibreware.
E. B. Eddy's Pails and Tubs.
E. B. Eddy's Washboards.

Are reliable and

ALWAYS
THE
SAME.

The **E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd.,**

"The Largest of its Kind, and the Most Unique Establishment under the British Flag."

All the Above Lines are for Sale by Every Up-to-Date Storekeeper.

HULL, - - - CANADA.



Parade of Live Stock at Brandon Fair, 1898.



Parade of Live Stock at Winnipeg Industrial, 1898.

On account of the excessive heat, the live stock were paraded only once, and that at 7.30 p.m. The evening was dull and it was impossible to get a good photo.



Parade of Live Stock at Carberry Fair, 1898.

CATTLE.

As at Winnipeg, the Shorthorns were the leading class of cattle. In this class, for animals bred in Manitoba, Geo. Allison, of Burnbank, had first and diploma for his bull, Jubilee Chief. He is a good, tidy, well-built animal. Geo. Playfair had a worthy second. A. & J. Chadbourn, of Ralston, showed four fine, blocky, well-grown calves of extra quality. Two of them were bulls and two heifers. They won first and second in their respective classes. Together they made a capital entry for the herd prize for four calves, and were deservedly placed first. In the class for aged cows, J. A. McKellar won first for a good framed cow, the making of a good show animal, if fitted, and Chadbourn was second for a good handling cow. In the open class, Greenway looked after all the prizes, except for yearling bull, which went to D. Fraser & Sons' Talisman. In selecting the best bull by age, the judges disagreed, one deciding for Caithness, the other for Judge. A third man, A. Wood, Souris, was called in, and he decided in favor of the two-year-old bull, Judge.

In Polled Angus cattle the contest lay as at Winnipeg, between the herds of A. Cumming and J. Traquair, with A. B. Fleming's filling in the gaps. The awards were practically the same. The decision for all any age, however, was reversed, the diploma going to Cumming. In the 3-year-old cow class the first two awards went to Traquair, as at Winnipeg, but the animals were reversed.

The reputation of the Herefords was well sustained by the excellent herd of W. Sherman, Souris.

In fat cattle and grades, D. Fraser & Sons had the lead all the way through. The well-fed, high quality steers shown at Winnipeg carried the day. Geo. Allison, as at Winnipeg, secured a few awards where he showed, and Jos. Donaldson got the prize for range cattle.

Jersey cattle were well represented by W. V. Edwards' herd. They carried off most of the prizes, but W. Curtis and E. Evans, both of Brandon, succeeded in capturing a few places.

Ayrshires were well represented. Premier Greenway's herd captured the lion's share of the prizes, but W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ont., and A. Mutter, of Brandon secured a share of it. A. B. Potter and J. T. Hutchinson divided the Holstein prize money between them. They both showed a nice lot of stock, mostly of their own breeding.

Four animals were entered for the milk test. W. Sherman's brindle cow, a Jersey-Shorthorn cross, was placed first. Some of the cows were withdrawn before the test was over.

SHEEP.

There was a nice lot of sheep out, but the competition was not as much as it should be, and as we hope it will be before many years roll by.

SWINE.

In the Berkshire class there was good strong competition between Premier Greenway's herd and that of R. McKenzie, of High Bluff. Both got a number of firsts, but McKenzie had rather the best of it. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, also came in for a number of good prizes.

In Yorkshires, Greenway probably secured the most prizes, but A. B. Potter gave him a close contest. R. L. Lang and H. McKenzie, Brandon, also came in for some awards.

W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, showed Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas, and D. W. Agnew, of Douglas, had one Poland China boar.

One Tamworth boar was exhibited by J. T. Hutchinson, of Hayfield.

POULTRY.

Although the association put up a handsome building, 30x50, with the expectation that they would have ample accommodation for this year's entries, they find that it is already too small, many of the coops having to be placed in rather inconvenient places to leave sufficient room to move around the building. The various classes were all well filled out, and there were strong classes of outside lines, such as ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl, rabbits, pigeons, etc.

THE DAIRY EXHIBIT.

The new dairy building proved a great success. The temperature was kept quite low throughout the show. The exhibit of butter on the whole was good, the quality good and the scores high. The exhibit of cheese was small.

THE EXHIBIT OF GRAIN.

The exhibit of grain, though rather less than we have seen it, was very good indeed. The \$100 prize on wheat, the bonanza prize, went to H. W. White, Carberry, being the same wheat that took 2nd at Winnipeg. Mr. Laughland, Hartney, was prevented from showing on account of having been champion at Winnipeg. A. Kennedy, North Bradnor, had the \$50 as second. There were six entries in all for this prize. W. Saunderson, Souris; J. Ralston and E. Drury, Rapid City, had most of the other prizes for grain with excellent samples of their various sorts. Mr. Middleton had a very fine sample of timothy.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

In this hall a full display of greenhouse plants was made by Richard Alston and Mr. Philpott. Mrs. Mitchell, Winnipeg, had a very fine collection of fruit, and J. F. Riddell, West Selkirk, had some excellent vegetables. But the home-raised display was very fine indeed. Fred. Mansoff, of Brandon, had a splendid stand of flowers. His ripe tomatoes were wonderful, and lots of other vegetables testify to his professional skill. The collection of outdoor flowers was very good, indeed, and the fruit was away ahead of Winnipeg. The vegetables were abundant and excellent. This whole collection was very satisfactory, and with a few days' more time would have been something hard to beat anywhere.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM EXHIBIT.

In the main hall the centre was worthily occupied by the Experimental Farm exhibit, in which the last year's grains were beautifully blended with newly-cut specimens. This fine collection never fails to draw admiring crowds. There is nothing stereotyped in plan and arrangement, and the attraction is perennial.

Upstairs in the main building there was a very fine display of ladies' fancy work.

The stock parade did justice to the capital collection of horses and cattle. J. A. Christie, vice-president, led the procession, with a string of light-legged horses following. Then the heavy horses and teams. The pick of the Greenway herd drew, as it deserved, general admiration, and a nice string of beef and dairy stock closed the procession.

Portage La Prairie Show.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition and summer fair was held by the Portage and Lakeside Electoral Division Agricultural society on Island Park on July 18, 19 and 20. The society was blessed with fine weather, though part of the time was a little cold. The number of stock on exhibition was not quite as large as in former years; the quality, however, was very good.

In heavy draft and agricultural horses there was a very nice exhibit. J. McKenzie, M. P. P., had his team of pure-bred Clydes forward, and was placed first for them as a team and the mares won in their class. They were carefully examined by the judge, Dr. Young, of Manitou, and the decision of the judge at Winnipeg reversed as to which is the best mare. This agrees with the decision of the judges in the east. R. McCowan showed some good prize winners in the older classes. L. A. Bradley, Alex. Gair, Jas. Gibb and James Lytle showed a number of very good young stock. There was quite a contest for teams under 2,800 lbs. Three good teams were in the ring, and first place was given to John Wisheart, but we understood that a protest would be entered because they were overweight, so the awards may possibly have been altered. In that case, W. V. Edwards would get first and John Ross second.

A nice lot of light horses were present, but the chief feature of them was the entries for the special prizes offered by J. G. Rutherford, M. P., for stock the get of his stallion Kilburn. The most of these special prizes went to Jas. Bray.

In Shorthorn cattle, W. Lynch had a number of the fine animals shown at Winnipeg, forward, so also had F. W. Brown. Mr. Glennie had his victorious Winnipeg herd of Holsteins and cleaned up the prizes. Messrs. McCartney and McCuaig divided the Ayrshire awards between them. F. W. Brown had out his winners in the Berkshire classes at Winnipeg, and a nice lot they were. W. Kitson secured a prize on his boar over one year old. L. A. Bradley showed his good herd of Tamworth pigs, also the pen of three bacon pigs that won Griffin's special prize at Winnipeg. Jas. Bray showed a nice lot of Yorkshires. Sheep were rather scarce. The principal exhibitors were F. W. Brown, D. M. Sinclair, D. W. McCuaig and H. S. Garrioch.

There was a very nice display of poultry, some excellent birds being shown. W. Kitson scored for quite a number of entries. The display of vegetables was good. The first ripe tomatoes of the season we saw there, also some splendid samples of rhubarb. The exhibit of wheat from the famous Portage Plains was most disappointing. Evidently the high price of wheat had more attraction than winning a good prize. In fact, wheat was almost a minus quantity. Of other grains there was also a very poor showing. There was a nice display of fancy work. The butter was really good, though not a large exhibit.

The Nor'-West Farmer artist took a snap-shot of the live stock parade as it was passing the grand stand; but on account of the high wind it proved a failure.

Carberry's Fair.

This fair has been known in the past as one of the biggest and most successful fall fairs in Manitoba. Somehow the change from fall to summer appears not to suit the conditions of the Big Plain. Its splendid fall exhibit of garden produce was represented at this season very poorly. Their farm horses and grain have a provincial reputation, as the records of the Winnipeg Industrial show, and in many less important products this district has always made its mark. This very season it cut a good figure at the Winnipeg exhibition for wheat. H. W. White came very near winning the championship for Red Fyfe wheat, securing second place. The Barron herd has long taken its full share of outside show honors, and but for the accident to its owner, when on his way to Winnipeg, it would have taken its fair share there this year. The whole of

the exhibits at this summer's show were strictly local, and many of them were of first rate excellence. The attendance at the second day's show was very good indeed, and the management was excellent. The Farmer's representative had an opportunity of seeing part of the crops of the district, and they are full of the promise of an abundant harvest. The crop of J. G. Barron is a very heavy one, and everywhere farmers are feeling very hopeful.

Taking the horses in the order of the catalogue, three good looking coach horses showed up, but for want of proper registry two were ruled out, first place ultimately going to John Fowler. In draft stallions D. McCaig's Wonderful Boy made a capital first, Swinerton's McArthur 2nd. For brood mares with foal at foot, first at Winnipeg had the same place here. For heavy team, W. J. Stinson had first with the team placed first at Winnipeg, 2d, Alex. Keachie, who showed a capital team of imported Clydes, but not out in good show condition. The Ross team, first at Winnipeg, had the same place here in the general purpose class. W. Currie, Petrel 2d. An interesting feature was the contest for harnessing and hitching a team to a wagon; time, 3 min. 20 sec. There was not a second's difference in the time taken by the four contestants. Lewis Beaton 1st, W. Thompson 2nd.

In cattle, the local herd of J. G. Barron was the big feature of the fair. Headed by his champion bull, Topsman, was a herd of nearly twenty head, some of them fitted for the Winnipeg show and fit to take good places there. The three aged cows shown were in fine show condition. Red Baroness 3rd is a highly bred cow, and she was well supported. Carberry may well be proud of this fine herd. Its only fault is that no other can be got to contest its superiority. In grades, Geo. Hope had, as usual, all the best prizes. W. Oliver came next. The handsome prize offered for the best dairy cow is still unsettled for want of proper competition. S. J. Thompson had a few nice Ayrshires. His Yorkshire pigs in the swine class were very good, one of them first of her year at Winnipeg.

The grain here made a capital showing, the Red Fyfe wheat of S. McCurdy being perhaps superior to anything shown this year elsewhere. Its color was very fine, and the berry large and good. The White Fyfe of Jas. McIntosh, Petrel, was very fine, and also several other samples. The samples of two-rowed barley were excellent.

There was a capital dairy exhibit, but the local creamery did not put in an appearance. It is in good hands, we are glad to say, and its patrons will stand by it. In the dairy butter, Mrs. J. Gorrell, always a successful competitor, had this time to take second place. The flowers always make a good showing here. Ladies' work also was a special attraction, and the tent devoted to it was always crowded. The household exhibit of bread, preserves, etc., was excellent. The outdoor attractions were up to the mark in every way and delighted the crowd of visitors who came in great force from all round. We are pleased to be able to report that a nice surplus will remain in the treasurer's hands after all expenses are paid. The directors, citizens and farmers of the district are determined that the summer fair of 1899 shall eclipse anything that has ever been held in Carberry.

John R. Cornwell, Sidney: "I like The Nor'-West Farmer very much."

Simon Jickling, Morden: "I am highly pleased with the paper, and would not care to be without it. It is what every farmer should have."

Shoal Lake.

The first summer show held at Shoal Lake, on the 6th and 7th of July, was a most successful one, and so far as the Shoal Lake people are concerned, there will be no more fall fairs, as everybody expressed their satisfaction at the success of the fair, financially and otherwise. In the heavy draft horse class there were some excellent animals, as well as in the general purpose class. This show of horses was equally as good as that of any other show in the province. In the special for colts there were some excellent exhibits. In the cattle class, Menzies Bros. had the bulk of the prizes. A. Cumming, Lone Tree, was also among the prize winners. The cattle show was good throughout. In the grain class the show was very light, the Shoal Lake district being a mixed farming country. In the dairy products class, the butter was excellent quality, being mostly dairy butter. Robert Scott, of Shoal Lake, made an excellent showing of creamery put up in different packages, suitable for all markets. In the home manufactures, the ladies of Shoal Lake showed their superiority. In the ladies' work department the work was fully equal to that shown in Winnipeg. In the horticultural department some very beautiful flowers were on exhibition. The exhibits were not large, but they were almost perfect. So much of our space has already been devoted to the prize lists of Winnipeg and Brandon that we cannot publish the names of the winners in this issue.

Glenboro and Cypress River Fairs.

These fairs were held last week of July, and The Farmer's representative had the pleasure of being in attendance at both. Glenboro has put up a new show building at a cost of \$400. The inside exhibits were good, S. McCurdy getting first for Red Fyfe wheat. The great feature of the show was its high grade cattle, Shorthorn strongly predominating, and farm horses. Messrs. Steel's fine herd of Ayrshires was much admired. In grade dairy cows Al. Gowinlock had first and second, but the whole lot was excellent. R. H. Ferguson, J. Caslick, S. Anderson and I. Featherstone were the leading exhibitors in beef grades. Farm horses of all classes made an excellent showing. W. A. Card winning for team. D. Ross, Cypress River, was first with a Clyde stallion bred by J. E. Smith, J. Barr second. Brood mares and colts, a very strong class, J. Mooney, G. Brown and W. Crake leading. In sheep, W. G. Lytle, R. S. Humphries, F. Murdoch and W. Cox were leading exhibitors. In pigs, Jonas Christie, I. A. Mullen, A. Gowinlock and W. Playfair were leading exhibitors. There was a large attendance.

Cypress River has also extended its show buildings, and had a very fine show of Shorthorns, pure bred and graded. Isaac Moore had several rare good ones. Messrs. Cannon, Burridge and others had good cattle. Ross was again first with his stallion. The whole section of agricultural horses was excellent and more numerous than the same class at Winnipeg. There was a lot of good pigs, J. A. Mullen leading in Berkshires. Poultry was a good lot. The grand feature of both these shows was the turnout of farmers' cattle and horses. A lot of them and good enough to do credit to any country.

J. Lionel Ridout, Solsgirth: "Wishing success to your very excellent paper, The Nor'-West Farmer, which has been a welcome visitor to my home for many years."

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE



See regular advertisement in last issue of this paper. Absolutely SAFE for any person to use. RELIABLE in results. Special information regarding any case sent FREE on request. Write for circulars. Price \$1.50 per bottle, express prepaid.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.,
21 Front St. W. Toronto, Ont.

If You Want the best YORKSHIRE PIGS



in the Northwest, buy of A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa., whose stock boar took 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon Shows, 1897 and 1898.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, BELVEDERE STOKES PIGS, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.



WM. MURRAY,
2340 Dugald, Man.

FARMERS CAN HELP THEMSELVES

By insuring against FIRE, Lightning, Wind Storms, Cyclones, in

The Manitoba Assurance Co.

PRESIDENT:

HON. HUGH J. MACDONALD.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGER:

H. H. BECK.

Write for particulars to Head Office, Winnipeg.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.



The Maple Leaf Churn

EASIEST AND BEST

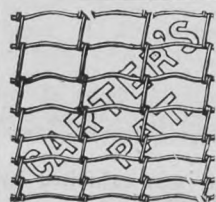
Ask your dealer for it, or send direct to the manufacturers.

WILSON BROS.
COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

If you are going to furnish your home—our big Catalogue, containing over 300 illustrations—mailed free.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO.,
Wide Awake House,
WINNIPEG.



SEE IT!

CARTER'S FENCE Machine can be seen at hardware or implement shops in the principal towns in Manitoba and you will then know it will not pay to use barbed wire. Price \$15.00.

Fred Smith, Brandon.

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

HORSES.

CLASS 1.—CLYDESDALES.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. Fully Elder, Brandon, Prince of Wales; 2. Geo. Cartwright, Russell, Golden Hero; 3. John Ewan, Morden, Erskine's Lad.
- 2—Stallion, three years old—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Burnbrae; 2. J. McLeod; 3. Jas. Hunter, Dominion City, Pride of Balsam.
- 3—Stallion, two years old—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. Jas. Ross, Lethbridge, Dargal.
- 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. B. Thomson, Hamiota, Lady Almonde; 2. F. E. Alger & Co., Ponoka, Princess Georgia; 3. F. E. Alger & Co., Ponoka, Mayflower.
- 5—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. K. Reed-Byerley, Cook's Creek, Kate of Parkwood; 2. F. E. Alger & Co., Lily.
- 6—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Robt. Reid.
- 7—Yearling Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. J. B. Thomson, Adeline McGregor.
- 8—Foal—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. J. B. Thomson, Princess Royal; 2. F. E. Alger & Co.
- 9—Mare, any age—Diploma.
1. Jas. McKenzie, Burnside.
- 10—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.) The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.
1. Geo. Cartwright, Golden Hero.

CLASS 2.—SHIRES.

- Sec. 12—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. Rathwell Syndicate, Rathwell, Blacksmith; 2. T. J. Monroe, Neepawa, Ringmaster; 3. G. A. Campbell, Glenlyon, Better Luck.
- 10—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year, 1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. T. J. Monroe, Flora.
- 21—Mare, any age—Diploma.
1. T. J. Monroe.

CLASS 3.—DRAFT HORSES.

- Sec. 23—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. Geo. Cartwright.
- 24—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$22, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. D. T. Wilson, Assissippi; 2. W. S. Swan, Austin; 3. L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie.
- 25—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. George Trick, Calf Mountain; 2 and 3, Geo. Cartwright.
- 26—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. D. T. Wilson; 2. R. H. Riggs, Thornhill.
- 27—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. Dr. Swinerton; 2. D. T. Wilson.
- 28—Team Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. Jas. McKenzie; 2. Albert Lawson; 3. W. J. Stinson, Carberry.
- 29—Mare, any age—Diploma.
1. D. T. Wilson.
- 30—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.) The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny. Stallion registered in either Clyde, Shire or Percheron Stud Books, \$20.
1. Geo. Cartwright.

CLASS 4.—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

- 31—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year, 1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. D. T. Wilson; 2. D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 3. Alfred Baxter, Suthwin.
- 32—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1. J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake.
- 33—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, A. Cumming, Lone Tree.
- 34—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. D. T. Wilson; 2. D. Fraser & Sons.
- 35—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. J. E. Morgan; 2. A. Baxter.
- 36—Team of Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. Wm. Ross, Carberry; 2. D. T. Wilson.
- 37—Mare or Gelding, any age—Diploma.
1. D. T. Wilson.

CLASS 5.—STANDARD BRED HORSES.

- Sec. 38—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. Wm. Armstrong, Winnipeg; 2. G. Laurence; 3. McLaren Bros., Winnipeg.

- 29—Stallion, three years old—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg; 2. A. Baxter.
- 40—Stallion, two years old—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. F. R. Moffatt, Souris; 2. J. G. Hargrave.
- 42—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year, 1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. H. Connelly, Winnipeg; 2. Knittel Bros., Boissevain; 3. J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.
- 43—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. Thos. Scott, Attwell; 2. Wm. Armstrong; 3. Winnipeg.
- 44—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. W. H. Galbraith, Hartney.
- 46—Foal—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. H. Connelly; 2. J. A. Simpson; 3. J. G. Hargrave.

CLASS 6.—ROADSTERS.

- 48—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year, 1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. —, Raymond; 2. H. Connelly; 3. A. Lawson.
- 49—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. T. Scott; 2. Geo. Cartwright; 3. J. E. Morgan.
- 50—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. J. E. Morgan; 2. Thos. Corrigan, Pilot Mound; 3. W. Goggin, Carberry.
- 51—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. D. Fraser & Sons; 2. F. W. Shaw, Carberry; 3. R. H. Riggs.
- 52—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. D. Fraser & Sons; 2. A. Lawson.
- 53—Pair Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1. Dr. McFadyen, Emerson; 2. A. F. Elliott, Alexander; 3. W. R. Fursman.
- 54—Single Gelding or Mare, in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. T. F. Thompson, Morden; 2. McLaren Bros.; 3. J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie.

CLASS 7.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

- Sec. 55—Stallion, four years or over, 16 hands or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. Knittel Bros., Boissevain.
- 57—Stallion, two years old—1 \$12, 2 \$10, 3 \$6.
1. Geo. Napier, Austin; 2. James Murray, Lyleton.
- 59—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year, 1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. H. L. McDiarmid, Medora Station; 2. G. A. Campbell; 3. Thos. Scott.
- 60—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Jas. Bray, Longburn; 2. J. H. Argue, Crystal City; 3. Alex. Morrison, Carman.
- 61—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Charles Brown, Boissevain; 2. S. Oke, Boissevain.
- 62—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
1. Chas. Brown; 2. H. Duncan, Abigail; 3. T. Scott.
- 63—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. H. L. McDiarmid; 2. G. A. Campbell; 3. Knittel Bros.
- 64—Pair of Matched Geldings or Mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1 \$20, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. J. D. Stickle, Carberry; 2. Raymond & Armstrong, Winnipeg; 3. W. E. Baldwin, Manitou.
- 65—Gelding or Mare, in harness, 16 hands or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. Knittel Bros.; 2. J. Carson, Winnipeg; 3. H. L. McDiarmid.
- 66—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.) The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.
1. Knittel Bros.

CLASS 8.—HACKNEYS.

- Sec. 67—Stallion, four years old or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. J. A. S. Macmillan.
- 72—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Thos. MacMillan, Lineham, Alta; 2. J. A. Simpson.

CLASS 9.—THOROUGHBREDS.

- Sec. 77—Stallion, four years old or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. D. Fraser & Sons; 2. R. J. M. Power, Carberry; 3. John Fowler, Carberry.
- 78—Stallion, four years old or over, best calculated to improve the common stock of the country—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
1. J. G. Rutherford, M.P.; 2. Wm. Bennie, Castleberry; 3. F. H. Hole, Minnedosa.
- 79—Three-year-old Stallion—1 \$15, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
1. W. Coutry; 2. Wm. Goggin; 3. Jerry Mitchell, Brandon.
- 82—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. G. A. Campbell; 2 and 3, F. W. Shaw.

- 82—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, R. J. M. Power; 3. N. Boyd, Carberry.
- 84—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. W. Coutry.
- 85—One-year-old Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
1. G. A. Campbell.
- 86—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. F. W. Shaw; 2. G. A. Campbell; 3. F. W. Shaw.
- 87—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.) The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.
1. J. G. Rutherford, M. P.

CLASS 10.—SADDLE HORSES.

- Sec. 88—Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$6.
1. E. G. McBain, Winnipeg; 2. J. G. Rutherford, M. P.; 3. H. L. McDiarmid.
- 89—Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, ridden by a lady—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$6.
1. G. A. Campbell.

CLASS 11.—PONIES.

- 91—Pony in harness, 12 hands up to 14 1-2—1 \$8, 2 \$3.
1. W. A. White.
- 92—Saddle Pony, 12 hands, up to 14 1-2—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1. A. B. Fleming, Brandon; 2. T. W. Dykes, Glenora.
- 94—Pony, in harness, under 12 hands—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1. Clark Reid.
- 95—Saddle Pony, under 12 hands—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1. W. S. Swan, Austin; 2. Clark Reid.

CATTLE.

CLASS 12.—SHORTHORNS.

- Sec. 96—Bull, four years and over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Caithness; 2. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Jubilee Chief; 3. T. Greenway, Hillary.
- 97—Bull, three years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Barmston Chief; 2. W. Chalmers, Hayfield, Aberdeen 2nd; 3. Alex. Morrison, Sir Walter III.
- 98—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
1. T. Greenway, Judge; 2. Walter Lynch, Westbourne, What For No; 3. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Lyndhurst III.
- 99—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1. W. S. Lister, Indian Nobleman; 2. D. Fraser & Sons, Talleman; 3. R. S. Pearson, Pilot Mound, Prince of Pilot Mound.
- 100—Bull Calf—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5, 4 \$3.
1. Greenway, Crimson Knight; 2. J. S. Robinson; 3. Lynch, Cock of the North; 4. H. L. McDiarmid, Duke of Gloucester.
- 101—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.
1. Greenway, Judge.
- 102—Cow, four years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1 and 2, Greenway; 3, Lister.
- 103—Cow, three years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1, 2 and 3, Greenway.
- 104—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1 and 3, Greenway; 2, Lister.
- 105—Heifer, one year—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1 and 3, Greenway; 2, Lister.
- 106—Heifer Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5, 4 \$3.
1, 3 and 4, Greenway; 2, Brown.
- 107—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Lynch.
- 108—Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor. Progeny to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
1. Lynch.
- 109—Herd, bull and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba or the N. W. T.—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1. Lister; 2. Lynch.
- 110—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
1 and 2, Greenway; 3, Lister.
- 112—Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—Gold Medal.
1. Lynch.

SPECIAL PRIZES BY THE DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- Sec. 113—Bull, any age—1 \$20.
1. Greenway, Judge.
- 114—Female, any age—1 \$20.
1. Greenway, Gem of Athelstane.
- 115—Herd, bull and four females, all under two years of age—1 \$40, 2 \$20.
1. Greenway; 2, Lister.

CLASS 13.—FOLLED ANGUS.

- Sec. 116—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
1. A. Cumming, Lone Tree, Victoria's Montrose; 2. Hon. W. Clifford, Austin.
- 117—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
1. John Traquair, Welwyn, Athelstane; 2. A. B. Fleming, Brandon, Souter Jack.
- 118—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1. Fleming, King of Spades.

- 119—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Cumming, Roger; 2 and 3, Fleming.
- 120—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.
1, Traquair, Athelstane.
- 121—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1 and 2, Traquair.
- 122—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1, Traquair; 2, Cumming.
- 123—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Cumming; 2, Fleming.
- 124—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
1 and 2, Cumming.
- 125—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, Cumming; 2, Clifford.
- 126—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
1, Traquair; 2, Cumming.

CLASS 14.—GALLOWAYS.

J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point, was the only exhibitor and captured all prizes.

CLASS 15.—HEREFORDS.

- Sec. 138—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Valentine; 2, John Cram, Pilot Mound, Protector.
- 139—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
1, J. E. Marples, Deleau, Spotless of Ingleside.
- 140—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1, Sharman, Pride of Westview.
- 141—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1 and 2, Sharman, Hartney and Ridgewood.
- 142—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.
1, Marples, Spotless of Ingleside.
- 143—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1 and 2, Sharman.
- 144—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1, Sharman; 2, John Baird, Winnipeg.
- 145—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Sharman; 2, Marples.
- 146—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
1, Marples; 2, Sharman.
- 147—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1 and 2, Sharman.
- 148—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
1, Sharman; 2, Marples.

CLASS 17.—HOLSTEINS

- Sec. 160—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1, J. Glennie, Orange Ridge, Ykema Mercedes King; 2, C. C. Castle, Foxton, Onetta's Mink, Mercedes Count; 3, J. Oughton, Crystal City.
- 161—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Hayfield Prince Clothilde; 2, Wm. McCoy, Silver Spring; 3, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Gretique Montgomery Prince.
- 162—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Hutchinson, Maple Grove Duke; 2, Glennie, Tempest III Clothilde; 3, Hutchinson, Pride of Maple Grove.
- 163—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1, Potter; 2, Glennie, Sir Arthur Teake; 3, Hutchinson, Parloa's Aaggie Clothilde.
- 164—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.
1, Glennie, Ykema Mercedes King.
- 165—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson; 3, Oughton.
- 166—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Hutchinson.
- 167—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1, Potter; 2 and 3, Hutchinson.
- 168—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1, Oughton; 2 and 3, Glennie.
- 169—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Glennie; 3, Hutchinson.
- 170—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson.
- 171—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson.
- 172—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson.

CLASS 18.—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

- Sec. 173—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1, H. Byers, McGregor, Rover Pogis; 2, W. J. Buxton, Moosomin, Lord Pogis of St. Lambert; 3, Wm. Murray, Dugald, Belvidere Stoke Pogis.
- 174—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1, J. Walsham, Portage la Prairie; 2, Murray.
- 175—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, W. V. Edwards, Souris; 2, Munroe Creamery Co., Linda Pride; 3, Murray.
- 176—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1, Edwards; 2, Murray.
- 177—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.
1, Walsham.
- 178—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, Munroe Creamery Co.; 3, Murray.

- 179—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Edwards; 2, Murray; 3, J. Webster, Portage la Prairie.
- 180—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1, Edwards; 2 and 3, Byers.
- 181—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1, Edwards; 2, Byers.
- 182—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1, Edwards; 2, Byers; 3, Murray.
- 183—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
1, Munroe Creamery Co.; 2, Edwards.
- 184—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
1, Munroe Creamery Co.; 2, Edwards.
- 185—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Munroe Creamery Co.; 2, Edwards.

CLASS 19.—AYRSHIRES.

- Sec. 186—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1, T. Greenway; 2, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; 3, Steel Bros., Glenboro.
- 187—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
1 and 2, Greenway; 3, A. Mutter, Brandon.
- 188—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Steel Bros.; 2, W. Hardy, Pomeroy.
- 189—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1, Steel Bros.; 2, Hardy; 3, Smith.
- 190—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.
1, Greenway; 2, Steel Bros.
- 191—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1 and 3, Steel Bros.; 2, Greenway.
- 192—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, Hardy; 3, Mutter.
- 193—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2 and 3, Steel Bros.
- 194—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Steel Bros.
- 195—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1, Steel Bros.; 2, Greenway; 3, Hardy.
- 196—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
1, Steel Bros.
- 197—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
1, Steel Bros.; 2, Greenway.
- 198—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Steel Bros.

SPECIAL PRIZES BY THE DOMINION AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- Sec. 199—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15.
1, Steel Bros.

CLASS 20.—SWEEPSTAKES.

- Sec. 200—Milch Cow, pure bred or grade—1 \$20, 2 \$5.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson.
- 201—Herd, bull and four females, dairy breeds, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Silver Medal, 2 Bronze Medal.
1, Glennie; 2, Hutchinson.

CLASS 22.—GRADE CATTLE.

- Sec. 203—Cow, four years or over, beef—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, D. Fraser & Sons; 3, Sharman.
- 204—Cow, three years, beef—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1, Allison; 2, R. S. Preston.
- 205—Heifer, two years—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Allison.
- 206—Heifer, one year—1 \$7, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1, Allison; 2, Fraser; 3, W. W. Watson, Winnipeg.
- 207—Heifer Calf—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1, Fraser; 2 and 3, Allison.
- 208—Cow, four years or over, dairy—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
1, Sharman; 2, Mutter; 3, Watson.
- 209—Cow, three years, dairy—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1, Mutter.
- 210—Herd, four females, over one year, beef, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$12, 2 \$8.
1, D. Fraser & Sons.

CLASS 23.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

- For butchers' purposes, not breeding.
- Sec. 212—Steer, three years and over—1 \$20, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
1 and 2, Fraser.
- 213—Steer, two years—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1, Fraser; 2 and 3, D. W. Mills, Carman.
- 215—Cow, three years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Fraser.
- 216—Heifer, under three years—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1, Fraser.
- 217—Calf—1 \$5, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1, D. W. Mills; 2 and 3, Fraser.
- 218—Four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers—1 \$25.
1, Fraser.
- 219—Four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers, bred and fed in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$20.
1, Fraser.

RANGE CATTLE.

- 220—Steers or heifers, best three, grass fed, five years and under—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1, G. Allison; 2, Fraser.



FLEMING'S SHEEP DIP

GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

It does its work so thoroughly. It is not only the best dip for sheep, but used on Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs and Poultry it is the best insecticide you can obtain. Easy to use and cheapest on the market. Send for a trial can. Quarts, 75c., ½ gals., \$1.50, 1 gal., \$2.50. Prices quoted in larger quantities.

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

BRANDON, MAN.

2222

BARRENNESS IN MARES.

Homœopathic Tincture of *Cimicifuga* and *Mercurius Vivus* first trituration given alternately week about for six to eight weeks previous to coming in heat are the remedies in Veterinary Homœopathic practice for this trouble. They never fail when simple womb trouble is the cause.

Sent to any address with full directions for Two Dollars.

A full stock of Homœopathic Medicines, and Veterinary, Domestic and Physicians' Works always on hand. Send for Homœopathic Guide.

D. L. THOMPSON,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIST,
394 Yonge Street,

Mention this paper.

2231

TORONTO.

..MANITOBA.. FARM LANDS

FOR SALE OR RENT

IN THE BEST DISTRICTS AT

LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.

Send for Lists and Map to—

R. J. SHRIMPTON

228 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Medal Brand Wire Edge Ready Roofing

MANUFACTURED BY—

The Mica Roofing Co., of New York.

Can be used on roofs of any pitch. Is insured at same rate as metal roofs. Any ordinary workman can apply it. Costs less than any other roof. Will outwear all other roofs. Write for samples.

Wholesale Agent. JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN,
Sanford Block, Winnipeg.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp.

1708 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg.

SHEEP.**CLASS 24.—COTSWOLDS.**

- Sec. 221—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. A. B. Smith, Moosomin.
222—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. F. W. Brown ; 2, M. Oughton.
223—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Oughton ; 3, Smith.
224—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Oughton.
225—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Smith ; 2, Oughton.
226—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Brown.
227—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Oughton ; 3, Smith.
228—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
229—Pen ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.
1. Smith.
230—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.

CLASS 25.—LEICESTERS.

- Sec. 221—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. A. D. Gamley, Brandon ; 2, J. Murray, Lyleton ; 3, D. Sinclair, Oakville.
222—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Gamley ; 2, and 3, Murray.
223—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. Murray ; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston.
224—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Gamley.
225—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Murray ; 3, E. Vance, Emerson.
226—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Murray ; 2, Preston.
227—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. Murray ; 2 and 3, Preston.
228—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Murray.
229—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.
1. Murray.
230—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Murray.

CLASS 26.—LINCOLNS.

W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield, had no opposition in this class, so the awards all went his way for his well-fitted sheep.

CLASS 27.—SHROPSHIRE.

- Sec. 251—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon ; 3, J. Oughton, Crystal City.
222—Ram, shearling—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, Macmillan ; 3, Oughton.
223—Ram Lamb—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Macmillan ; 3, Oughton.
224—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Macmillan.
225—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, Macmillan ; 3, Oughton.
226—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, Macmillan ; 3, Oughton.
227—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Macmillan ; 3, Oughton.
228—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Macmillan.
229—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
1. Macmillan ; 2, Oughton.
230—Flock of one ram and three ewes, one year old or over, all to be American bred, owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing—1 \$15.
1. Macmillan.
231—Flock of four lambs one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, all to be American bred, owned by exhibitor at least ten days before showing—1 \$15.
1. Macmillan.
232—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Macmillan.

CLASS 28.—OXFORD DOWNS.

- Sec. 263—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, A. Wood, Souris ; 3, P. B. McLaren, Clearwater.
264—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Wood ; 2 and 3, R. W. Jickling, Carman.
265—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. Wood ; 2, Jickling ; 3, McLaren.
266—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Wood.
267—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Wood ; 2 and 3, Jickling.
268—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Wood ; 2, McLaren.
269—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. Wood ; 2 and 3, Jickling.
270—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Wood.
271—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.
1. Wood.
272—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Wood.

CLASS 29.—SOUTHDOWNS.

- Sec. 273—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, W. M. Smith ; 3, Fraser & Sons.

- 274—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith.
275—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith ; 3, Fraser.
276—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
277—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith ; 3, Fraser.
278—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Smith ; 2, Fraser.
279—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith ; 3, Fraser.
280—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
281—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.
1. Smith.
282—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
Sec. 283—Pen of four lambs (two rams and two ewes), bred and owned by exhibitor. First, six volumes of American Southdown Record.
1. Smith.

CLASS 30.—ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SHEEP, EXCEPT MERINOS.

E. Vance, Emerson, was the only exhibitor. He showed a nice lot of Dorset Horned sheep and was awarded prizes in the various sections.

CLASS 31.—FAT SHEEP.

- Sec. 294—Two Wethers, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. R. S. Preston ; 2, A. B. Smith.
295—Two Wethers, shearlings—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. 2 and 3, Vance.
296—Two Ewes, two shears or over—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
1. Preston ; 2, W. M. Smith ; 3, J. Oughton.
297—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
1. W. T. Lytle ; 2, J. Oughton ; 3, P. B. McLaren.
298—Two Wether Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 3, Vance ; 2, M. Oughton.
299—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1. J. Oughton ; 2, Vance ; 3, M. Oughton.

SWINE.**CLASS 32.—BERKSHIRES.**

- Sec. 300—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie ; 2. Hon. T. Greenway ; 3, R. McKenzie, High Bluff.
301—Boar, one year and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1 and 2, McKenzie ; 3, A. Graham, Pomeroy.
302—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Brown ; 2, Graham.
303—Boar under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie ; 3, Brown.
304—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Greenway ; 2, McKenzie ; 3, Brown.
305—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, Brown ; 3, McKenzie.
306—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. McKenzie ; 2 and 3, Brown.
307—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. 2 and 3, McKenzie.
308—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Brown.
309—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Brown.
310—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Brown ; 2, Graham ; 3, McKenzie.
311—Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10.
1. McKenzie.
312—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Brown.

CLASS 33.—IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

- 313—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa ; 2, Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie.
314—Boar, one year old and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Greenway ; 2, Graham.
315—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Greenway ; 2, Bray ; 3, Potter.
316—Boar, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 3, Greenway ; 2, Graham.
317—Breeding Sow, two years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1. Greenway ; 2, Potter ; 3, W. Hardy, Pomeroy.
318—Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1. Greenway ; 2 and 3, Bray.
319—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, Graham ; 3, Greenway.
320—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Bray ; 2 and 3, Graham.
321—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Greenway.
322—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Greenway.
323—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Greenway ; 2, Bray ; 3, Hardy.

324—Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10.
1. Greenway.

325—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Greenway.

CLASS 34.—CHESTER WHITES.

- Sec. 326—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound ; 2, E. Vance, Emerson ; 3, K. McLeod, Dugald.
327—Boar, one year old and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
1. Preston.
328—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, McLeod.
329—Boar under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. McBride, Portage la Prairie ; 2, McLeod ; 3, Preston.
330—Breeding Sow, two years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, McLeod ; 3, Preston.
331—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. M. Oughton, Wood Bay ; 2, Preston ; 3, Vance.
332—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
1. Preston ; 2 and 3, McLeod.
333—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. 2 and 3, McBride.
334—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Oughton.
335—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Preston.
336—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
1 and 2, Preston ; 3, Vance.
337—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Preston.

CLASS 35.—TAMWORTHS.

- 338—Boar, one year or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie.
340—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. W. E. Baldwin, Manitou ; 2, Bradley.
341—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Bradley.
342—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Baldwin ; 2 and 3, Bradley.
343—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Baldwin ; 2 and 3, Bradley.
344—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Bradley.
345—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Bradley.
346—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Bradley.
347—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Bradley.

CLASS 36.—POLAND CHINAS.

- 348—Boar, two years or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. ; 2, M. Oughton, Wood Bay ; 3, D. Fraser & Sons.
349—Boar, one year and under two—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Smith ; 2, Fraser ; 3, Oughton.
350—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Smith.
351—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith ; 3, Oughton.
352—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Smith ; 2, W. L. Traun, Crystal City ; 3, Oughton.
353—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Smith ; 2, Traun.
354—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1. Oughton ; 2 and 3, Smith.
355—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
356—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
357—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Oughton ; 2, Smith ; 3, Fraser.
358—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.

CLASS 37.—JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEYS

- Sec. 361—Boar, one year or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Gillespie & Snarey, Winnipeg.
362—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
363—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith.
364—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1. Smith ; 2, Gillespie & Snarey.
365—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
366—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, Smith.
367—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
368—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1. Smith.
369—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
1. Smith.

270—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

1, Smith.

CLASS 38.—ANY OTHER PURE BREED.

- 371—Boar, one year and over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
372—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
1 and 2, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
373—Boar, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
374—Breeding Sow, one year and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
375—Sow, under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
376—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
1 and 2, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
377—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
378—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
379—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)
380—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.
1, K. McLeod (Suffolks.)

CLASS 39.—FAT PIGS.

- 382—Pig, under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
1, W. L. Traun.
383—Pig, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, R. McKenzie
384—Best pair of Pigs, under one year, open to all classes, suitable for pork packers' requirements, 150 to 250 pounds in weight—1 \$15, 2 \$10 3 \$5.
1, L. A. Bradley; 2, A. Graham.

POULTRY.

- Andalusians—1, C. E. Smith.
Brahmas, light—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, W. F. Scarth; 3, J. W. Higginbotham.
Brahmas, dark—2, C. E. Smith.
Cochins, black—1, C. E. Smith; 2, Wm. Anderson.
Cottons, partridge—1 H. A. Chadwick; 2, Wm. Anderson.
Dorkings, any variety—1, Andrew Mutter; 2, C. E. Smith.
Game, black or brown, breasted red—1, J. G. Rutherford.
Game, Indian—1, Mrs. John Turtle; 2, W. H. Ross; 3, J. A. Stewart.
White Guineas—1 and 2, C. E. Smith; 3, Chas. Midwinter.
Pearl Guineas—1, S. Ling; 2, C. Midwinter; 3, M. Maw.
Houdans—1, Chas. Midwinter.
La Fleche—1 and 3, C. E. Smith.
Hamburgs, golden pencilled—1, C. E. Smith.
Hamburgs, silver pencilled—1, C. E. Smith.
Hamburgs, golden spangled—1, John Todd & Co.; 2, C. E. Smith.
Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, C. E. Smith.
Javas, black—1, Chas. Midwinter.
Langshans, black—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, C. Midwinter.
Leghorns, single comb, white—1 and 2, George Wood; 3, John Kitson.
Leghorns, single comb, brown—1, Amos Williams; 2, G. F. Newton; 3, H. K. Zavitz.
Leghorns, rose comb, white—1 and 2, G. Wood.
Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1, S. Ling.
Leghorns, rose comb, buff—1, H. W. Balls.
Leghorns, red pile—1, S. Ling.
Minorcas, black—1, C. Midwinter; 2, T. Reid.
Polish, golden—1, C. E. Smith; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston.
English Red Caps—1, J. Bond; 2, H. K. Zavitz.
Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, H. K. Zavitz; 3, G. H. Grundy.
Plymouth Rocks, white—1, C. E. Smith; 2, S. B. Blackhall; 3, A. Mutter.
Plymouth Rocks, buff—1, H. W. Balls; 2, T. A. Stewart; 3, W. H. Ross.
Pea Fowls—1, Alf. Baxter; 2, J. A. Stewart.
Spanish, black—1 and 2, G. Wood.
Wyandottes, golden laced—1, S. Ling; 2, T. Reid.
Wyandottes, silver laced—1, Fred McArthur; 2, G. H. Grundy; 3, W. J. Lumsden.
Wyandottes, white—1, J. Kitson; 2, J. T. Law.
Wyandottes, buff—1, F. McArthur; 2, W. Law.
Bantams, buff Pekin—1, C. E. Smith; 2, J. A. Stewart.
Bantams, Pekins, any other variety—1, W. Anderson; 2, H. R. Keyes; 3, H. W. Balls.
Pair Bantams, black African—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, C. E. Smith.
Bantams, Seabright—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, H. R. Keyes; 3, A. C. Armstrong.
Game Bantams—1, T. Reid; 2, H. W. Balls; 3, Chas. Midwinter.
Japanese Bantams—1, C. E. Smith.
Japanese Silky—1, H. W. Palls.

BREEDING PENS, ETC.

- Brahmas, light—1, J. W. Higginbotham; 2, E. R. Collier.
Brahmas, dark—1, A. Mutter.
Cochins, buff—1, F. D. Blakley.
Cochins, black—1, C. E. Smith; 2, Wm. Anderson.
Cochins, partridge—1, Wm. Anderson; 2, A. Mutter.
Dorkings—1, Andrew Mutter.
Games, black or brown, breasted red—1, J. G. Rutherford.
Houdans—1, C. Midwinter.

- Hamburgs, golden pencilled—1, C. E. Smith.
Hamburgs, silver pencilled—1, M. W. Cordingly.
Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, John Todd.
Javas—1, C. Midwinter.
Langshans, black—1, S. Ling.
Guineas, pearl—1, S. Ling; 2, C. E. Smith.
Spanish, black—1, G. Wood; 2, Jas. White.
Leghorns, single comb—1 and 2, G. Wood.
Leghorns, rose comb—1, G. F. Newton; 2, Amos Williams.
Leghorns, rose comb, white—1, G. Wood.
Leghorns, any other variety—1, G. R. Howard.
English Red Caps—1, C. E. Smith.
Minorcas, black—1, J. A. Stewart; 2, T. Reid.
Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, W. Rutherford; 2, Ed. Lemon.
Plymouth Rocks, white—1, C. E. Smith; 2, Jas. Whyte.
Plymouth Rocks, buff—1, W. H. Ross; 2, John Todd.
Polish Golden—1, C. E. Smith.
Polish, any other variety—1, H. R. Keyes.
Wyandottes, golden—1, S. Ling; 2, T. Reid.
Wyandottes, silver laced—1, S. J. Thompson; 2, G. R. Howard.
Wyandottes, black—1, G. C. Andrews.
Wyandottes, white—1, W. E. Little; 2, John Kitson.
Bantams, buff, Pekin—1, J. W. Higginbotham.
Bantams, Seabright—1, C. E. Smith.
Bantams, game—2, W. Anderson.

GRAINS.

- Twenty-five bushels Red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or N. W. T., to be judged by its purity and freedom from mixture, and to be entirely free from noxious weed seeds—1, Wm. Laughland; 2, H. W. White, Carberry.
Red Fyfe wheat, 5 bushels—1, Wm. Laughland; 2, H. W. White; 3, Dr. S. J. Thompson, Carberry; 4, D. T. Wilson, Assinippi.
Red Fyfe wheat, 2 bushels—1, W. Laughland; 2, H. W. White; 3, Dr. Thompson; 4, D. T. Wilson.
White Fyfe wheat, 5 bushels—1, H. W. White; 2, W. Stephen, Virden; 3, John Gorrell, Carberry.
Six-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1, D. W. McIvor; 2, Scott Stuart, Oakbank; 3, H. W. White.
Two-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1, H. W. White; 2, Alf. Baxter, Suthwyn; 3, Wm. Stephen.
Two-rowed barley, 5 bushels—1, H. W. White.
Rye, 2 bushels—1, Wm. Stephen; 2, Jas. Rolston, Rapid City.
White Milling Oats, 10 bushels—1, Ed. Drury; 2, James Rolston.
Oats, white, 5 bushels—1, Ed. Drury; 2, Scott Stuart; 3, A. B. Potter, Montgomery.
Oats, black, 5 bushels—1, Jas. Rolston.
Flax seed, 2 bushels—1, W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; 2, Miss Willa Hayward, Winnipeg; 3, Arthur Maw, Winnipeg.
Buckwheat, 1 bushel—1, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; 2, Geo. Toucher, Balmoral.
Peas, large, 2 bushels—1, J. A. Mitchell, Balmoral; 2, L. H. Barnborn; 3, A. B. Potter.
Peas, small, 2 bushels—1, J. F. McCulloch, Stonewall; 2, John McCulloch, Stonewall; 3, Magnus Hoyer, Kildonan.
White Beans, 1 bushel—1, David Edie; 3, Jas. Rolston.
Beans, horse, 1 bushel—1, H. Roberts & Co., Strathclair.
Corn, flint, white or yellow, 12 ears—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Jas. Rolston.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

- Creamery butter, 56-lb. square packages, 9 entries—1, Newdale Creamery, exhibition gold medal or \$30; 2, Winson McCannan, Russell, silver medal or \$25; 3, A. A. Jory, Rapid City, bronze medal or \$15; 4, A. K. Baird, Neepawa.
Creamery, assorted packages, 10, 20 and 30 lbs., 5 entries—1, Newdale Creamery; 2, Alex. Scott, Hamiota; 3, R. Scott, Shoal Lake; 4, Harry Piggett, Carberry.
Twenty lbs. creamery prints, 7 entries—1, Alex. Scott, Hamiota; 2, A. A. Jory, Rapid City; 3, R. Scott, Shoal Lake; 4, A. K. Baird, Neepawa.
Farm Dairy—Not less than 40 lbs., 9 entries—1, Geo. White, Springfield; 2, Mrs. N. Scott, Meadow Lea; 3, J. Gorrell, Carberry; 4, T. Reid, Brandon.
Farm dairy, 20-lb. packages, 24 entries—1, A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2, Mrs. J. Bryden, Portage la Prairie; 3, G. White, Springfield; 4, J. Rolston, Rapid City.
Basket of 1-lb. prints, farm dairy, not less than 10 lbs., special by the Manitoba hotel, 15 entries—1, Mrs. N. Scott, Meadow Lea; 2, Jessie Andrews, Oak Bank; 3, Mrs. and Miss Bewell, Rosser; 4, D. W. McIvor, Winnipeg.
Basket of 1-lb. prints, farm dairy, not less than 5 lbs., 16 entries—1, Alf. Baxter, Suthwyn; 2, Mrs. N. Scott, Meadow Lea; 3, Mrs. and Miss Bewell, Rosser; 4, D. W. McIvor, Winnipeg.
Package of farm dairy, not less than 20 lbs., made by farmer's wife or daughter, 19 entries—1, Mrs. G. White, Springfield; 2, John Gorrell; 3, Mrs. M. Reid, Brandon; 4, Mrs. J. Bryden, Portage la Prairie.
Package, not less than 40 lbs., using Alexandra or Melotte cream separator—1, Mrs. N. Scott, of Meadow Lea; 2, F. Reid, Brandon.
20 lbs. dairy butter, made by dairy maid under 12 years of age, 2 entries—1, Miss Rolston, Rapid City; 2, Miss Gertie Scott, Meadow Lea.
Sweepstakes, best farm dairy butter on exhibition in package or print—Alfred Baxter, Suthwyn, exhibition diploma and gold medal.
Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition—Newdale Creamery, exhibition diploma and gold medal.

H. A. CHADWICK,

ST. JAMES, MANITOBA.



Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Guinea Fowls, and Black African Bantams, Fowls for sale of each variety. My birds are too well-known as prize-winners to call for further comment. Write for what you want. Telephone connection with Winnipeg. German Canaries for sale, good singers. Also four or five pure bred sable colored Collie Pups. Right age for training. Beauties.

2170

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Are still headquarters for the leading strains of S. and R. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Spanish. I have on hand about 400 head of young stock, and to make room for them I am now offering the bulk of my choice breeding stock for sale in pairs, trios or breeding pens, at low prices, quality considered.

Young stock for sale in fall.
Address—
GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Prize-winning birds of all kinds for sale. Also Incubators, etc.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

BLACK MINORCAS

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg, breeders of high-class Minorcas, will this season breed from two pens.

No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

No. 2 Pen—Pitts' cockerel and Duff's and Roberts' hens. A limited number of Eggs for setting will be sold from these two pens. 2246

BUFF COCHINS

Chicks from my prize-winning pens at reasonable prices, either cockerels, pairs, trios or pens properly mated. These birds took first prize at Winnipeg Industrial and Brandon this year in both the aged and chicken classes.

F. D. BLAKELY,
2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

FRONTENAC BUGGIES

We ship direct to the people at wholesale prices. If not as represented we buy them back. They are guaranteed. It will pay you to send at once for our catalogue and price list. Crated with care.

H. R. KEYES,

Reliable Farm Supplies,
MIDWAY, MAN.

three factory cheese, colored—1, J. H. Ross, St. Louis Xavier, gold medal; 2, H. Roberts & Co., St. Louis Xavier, silver medal; 3, J. A. McCaughan, St. Louis Xavier, bronze medal.
 three factory cheese, white—1, J. A. McCaughan, St. Louis Xavier, silver medal; 2, J. H. Ross, silver medal; 3, John Jackson, Meadow Lea, bronze medal.
 cream cheese, one entry only—1, A. R. Curzan, Alton, Ont.
 home-made whole milk cheese, two entries—1, Prefontaine, St. Eustache; 2, Alfred Baxter, Hawin.
 bottled cheese—1, Mrs. John Gunn, Kildonan.

Brandon Fair Prize List.

HORSES

CLASS 1.—CLYDESDALES.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10
 1, T. Elder, Brandon; 2, Geo. Michie, Oak Lake.
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. A. S. Macmillan; 2, J. C. McLeod, Ninga.
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, James Ross, Lethbridge.
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
 1, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota.
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, E. W. Alger & Co., Ponoka, Alta.
 6—Filly, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, S. McLean.
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. B. Thomson.
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. B. Thomson.

CLASS 2.—SHIRES.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10
 1, J. A. S. Macmillan.

CLASS 4.—HEAVY DRAUGHT AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES. (Not Pedigreed.)

- Sec. 1—Team, in harness, over 2,900 lbs.—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, W. Anderson, Forrest; 2, J. Stott, Brandon.
 2—Team, in harness, 2,900 lbs., or under—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, J. Bonner, Forrest.
 3—Brood Mare, over 1,400 lbs., with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, John Hooper, Brierwood; 2, F. W. Rowland, Forrest.
 4—Brood Mare, 1,400 lbs., or under, same conditions as Section 3—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake.
 5—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi; 2, A. McPhail, Brandon.
 7—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Hooper; 2, J. C. Russell, Madford.
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Wilson; 2, Hooper.
 9—Mare, any age, and two of her progeny—1 \$20.
 1, Hooper.

CLASS 5.—GENERAL PURPOSE.

- Sec. 1—Team in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, Stott; 2, Wilson.
 2—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, Wilson; 2, McPhail.
 3—Mare or Gelding, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. G. Clarke, Brandon; 2, S. McLean, Franklin.
 4—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, A. Cumming, Rossburn; 2, McPhail.
 5—Filly or Gelding or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Wilson.
 6—Foal, 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Russell; 2, McPhail.
 7—Mare, any age, and two of her progeny—1 \$25.
 1, Wilson.

CLASS 6.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10
 1, James Forsyth, Glendale; 2, A. Colquhoun, Douglas.
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, George Napier.
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, H. L. McDiarmid; 2, J. Ralston, Rapid City.
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. Stott.
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, McDiarmid; 2, J. McCourt.
 9—Team in harness, 15 3-4 hands or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, R. F. Elliott; 2, Robt. Porter.

10—Mare or Gelding, in harness, 15 3-4 hands or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
 1, Henry Nichol; 2, R. G. Lewis, Boissevain.

CLASS 7.—THOROUGHBRED.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10
 1, F. H. Hole, Minnedosa; 2, Dr. Shaw, Carberry.
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. Mitchell, Brandon; 2, Hugh Robertson, Cannington Manor.
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, E. J. Rowe.
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, F. W. Shaw.
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, A. Yeandle, Birtle.
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, F. W. Shaw.

CLASS 8.—STANDARD BRED HORSES.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10
 1, R. Reid, Cypress River; 2, Jas. Charles, Melita.
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, F. Moffatt, Souris.

CLASS 9.—ROADSTERS.

- 1—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, R. E. Rice, Brandon; 2, J. Nelles, Brandon.
 2—Mare or Gelding, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, T. Connell, Minnedosa; 2, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake.
 3—Filly or Gelding, foaled, 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Alex. Nichol, Alexander; 2, J. E. Morgan.
 4—Filly, Gelding or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, W. Reid, Brandon; 2, H. McFarlane.
 5—Foal, 1893—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Rice; 2, Nelles.
 6—Pair Roadsters, in harness, under 15 3-4 hands—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, F. B. Gitson, Alameda.
 7—Single Roadsters, in harness, under 15 3-4 hands—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
 1, McFarlane; 2, Roddick.
 8—Saddle Mare or Gelding—1 \$15, 2 \$5.
 1, E. Webb Bowen, Brandon; 2, H. L. McDiarmid.

CLASS 10.—HACKNEYS.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
 1, J. A. S. Macmillan.
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, John McCourt, Chater.
 9—Special prize offered by J. A. S. Macmillan for foals got by his imported Hackney stallion "Prince Danegelt"—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
 1, R. E. Rice; 2, J. Ward, Rapid City.

CLASS 11.—PONIES.

- Sec. 1—Team, in harness, style and speed considered—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1, R. Hockin, Brandon Hills.
 2—Single driver, in harness, style and speed considered—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, K. Price, Moosomin.
 3—Saddle Pony—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, Price; 2, E. J. McLellan.
 4—Polo Pony, ridden by owner, training considered—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1 and 2, Price.

CLASS 12.—PONIES.

- Under 12 hands.
 Sec. 1—Stallion, any age—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1, G. Noxon; 2, A. K. Taggart, Hartney.
 3—Single driver, in harness—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, G. Noxon; 2, H. Kelly.
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, G. Noxon; 2, A. C. Douglas.

CLASS 13.—SWEEPSTAKES.

- Sec. 1—Best light Stallion, any age or breed—1 Diploma.
 1, J. A. S. Macmillan, Prince Danegelt.
 2—Best heavy Stallion, any age or breed—1 Diploma.
 1, J. A. S. Macmillan, Burnbrae.
 4—Best heavy Mare, any age or breed—1 Diploma.
 1, J. P. Thomson, filly colt.
 5—Stallions of Classes 1, 2 and 3, and 6 of h's get, got to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.—Get, \$2 each, and a diploma to the stallion.
 1, George Michie.

CATTLE.

CLASS 13 B.—SHORTHORNS.

- (Pred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories)
 Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, Geo. Allison, Burnbank; 2, Geo. Playfair, Baldur.
 4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1 and 2, A. & J. Chadbourne, Ralphton.

5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
 1, Allison.

6—Cow, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
 1, J. A. McKellar; 2, Chadbourne.

8—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, Greenway; 2, Wm. Chalmers.

9—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
 1 and 2, Chadbourne.

10—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.
 1, Chadbourne.

CLASS 14.—SHORTHORNS.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1 and 2, Greenway.
 2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Greenway; 2, Chadbourne.
 3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 2, H. L. McDiarmid, Medora.
 4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, Greenway.
 5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
 1, Greenway.
 6—Cow, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
 1 and 2, Greenway.
 7—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1 and 2, Greenway.
 8—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1 and 2, Greenway.
 9—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
 1 and 2, Greenway.

CLASS 14 B.—SHORTHORNS.

Owned by residents of Manitoba or Northwest Territories and recorded in the Dominion Short-horn Herd Book.

SPECIAL PRIZES BY DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- Sec. 1—Herd, bull and four females, under two years of age—1 \$20, 2 \$10.
 1, Greenway.
 2—Bull, any age—1 \$10.
 1, Greenway.
 3—Cow, any age—1 \$10.
 1, Greenway.

CLASS 15.—POLLED ANGUS.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
 1, A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2, A. B. Fleming, Brandon.
 2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, J. Traquair, Welwyn; 2, Fleming.
 3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1, Fleming.
 4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1, Cumming; 2, Fleming.
 5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
 1, Cumming.
 6—Cow, four years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
 1 and 2, Traquair.
 7—Cow, three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Traquair; 2, Cumming.
 8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
 1, Cumming; 2, Fleming.
 9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
 1 and 2, Cumming.
 10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
 1, Cumming; 2, Fleming.
 11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.
 1, Traquair.
 12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.
 1, Fleming.

CLASS 17.—HEREFORDS.

William Sharman, Souris, took all the leading prizes in this class.

CLASS 18.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

(For Butchers' purposes, not Breeding.)

- Sec. 1—Steer, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.
 1 and 2, D. Fraser & Sons.
 2—Steer, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons.
 4—Cow, three years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.
 1 and 2, D. Fraser & Sons.
 5—Heifer, under three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons; 2, Chalmers.
 6—Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons; 2, Sharman.
 7—Four Fat Cattle, three years or over, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$5.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons.
 8—Best Fat Steer—1 \$5.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons.
 9—Six Fat Cattle, cows, heifers or steers, owned by one exhibitor, farming in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$25.
 1, D. Fraser & Sons.

RANGE CATTLE.

- 10—Steers or Heifers, best three, grass fed, five years and under—1 \$8.
 1, J. Donaldson, Brandon.

CLASS 19.—GRADE CATTLE.

(Beef Breeds.)

- Sec. 1—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.
 1, Fraser; 2, Sharman.
 2—Cow, three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
 1, Allison.

- 3—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Allison.
4—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Allison; 2, Fraser.
5—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
1, Fraser; 2, Allison.
6—Pair of Working Oxen—1 \$5.
1, Donaldson.
7—Herd of six steers, any age, property of exhibitor, who must be a bona fide farmer, residing in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
1, Donaldson.

CLASS 20.—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Walter Curtis, Brandon.
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, W. V. Edwards, Souris.
4—Bull Calf—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, W. V. Edwards, Souris.
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
1, W. V. Edwards, Souris.
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
1, E. Evans, Brandon; 2, Edwards.
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, Edwards.
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Edwards; 2, Curtis.
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1 and 2, Edwards.
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
1 and 2, Edwards.
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.
1, Edwards; 2, Curtis.

CLASS 21.—AYRSHIRES.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1, Greenway; 2, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1 and 2, Greenway.
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Smith.
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Greenway; 2, Smith.
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
1, Greenway.
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
1 and 2, Greenway.
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, A. Mutter, Brandon; 2, Greenway.
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, Mutter.
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Mutter.
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
1, Greenway.
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.
1, Greenway.

CLASS 22.—HOLSTEINS.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
1 and 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield.
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Hutchinson.
4—Bull Calf—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Potter; 2, Hutchinson.
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.
1, Potter.
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
1, Hutchinson; 2, Potter.
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, Hutchinson.
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Potter; 2, Hutchinson.
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Hutchinson; 2, Potter.
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.
1 and 2, Hutchinson.
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.
1, Hutchinson.
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.
1, Hutchinson.

CLASS 23.—GRADE CATTLE (DAIRY BREEDS)

- Sec. 1—Cow, four years or over, dairy—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
1, W. Sharman, Souris; 2, Potter.
2—Cow, three years, dairy—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Mutter.
3—Herd, five females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Mutter.

CLASS 23 B.—PRIZE FOR MILK TEST.

- 1, W. Sharman, Souris.

SHEEP.

CLASS 24.—LEICESTERS.

- A. D. Gamley, Brandon, secured all the awards in this class.

CLASS 25.—SOUTHDOWNS.

- W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., secured the awards in this class.

CLASS 26.—SHROPSHIRE.

- J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, was awarded prizes in nearly every section in this class.

CLASS 27.—ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SHEEP, EXCEPT MERINOS.

- Alex. Wood, Souris, was awarded nearly all the prizes. C. Carey secured a second for a pair of aged ewes.

CLASS 28.—FAT SHEEP.

- Sec. 1—Two Wethers, shearlings—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1 and 2, Jos. Donaldson.
2—Two Ewes, two shears or over—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, W. M. Smith; 2, Macmillan.
3—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Gamley.
5—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
1, Macmillan; 2, Gamley.

SWINE.

CLASS 29.—BERKSHIRES.

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, - \$4.
1, Greenway; 2, J. Empey, Brandon.
2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1 and 2, R. McKenzie, High Bluff.
3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie.
4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie.
5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, McKenzie.
6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie.
7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie.
8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, McKenzie.
9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; 2, McKenzie.
10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1, McKenzie.
11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1, McKenzie.

CLASS 30.—IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1, Potter.
2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1, Greenway; 2, H. McKenzie.
3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, H. McKenzie.
4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, Potter.
5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, Potter.
6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, Potter.
7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, Greenway; 2, Potter.
8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Potter; 2, Greenway.
9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1, Potter; 2, H. McKenzie.
10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1, Greenway.
11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.
1, Greenway.

CLASS 31.—TAMWORTHS.

- 3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1, J. T. Hutchinson.
10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.
1, J. T. Hutchinson.

CLASS 32.—ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SWINE.

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1 and 2, W. M. Smith.
2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1, Smith; 2, A. Agnew, Douglas.
3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1 and 2, Smith.
9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.
1 and 2, Smith.

CLASS 33.—FAT PIGS.

- Sec. 1—Pig, under one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, Smith; 2, R. McKenzie.
2—Pig, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
1, R. McKenzie; 2, Smith.

GRAIN.

- Special prize for 25 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat—1, H. W. White, Carberry, \$100; 2, A. Kennedy, Brandon, \$50.
Two bushels Red Fyfe—1, W. Saunderson, Souris; 2, D. T. Wilson, Assessippi.
Two bushels Red Fyfe, raised in electoral division of Brandon—1, A. Kennedy, Brandon; 2, E. Drury, Rapid City.
Two bushels White Fyfe—1, W. Saunderson; 2, John Gerrall, Carberry.
Two bushels any other variety—1, J. M. Roddick.
Two bushels six-rowed barley—1, J. Rolston, Rapid City; 2, W. H. White, Carberry.
Peck White Beans—1, J. Rolston; 2, F. W. Knowles.
Collection of Grain and Field Seeds—1, J. Rolston.



Hotel Beland

Rooms en suite with bath and all modern conveniences.
Rates \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day.
Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.
Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district.
Is in possession of a perfect system of steam heating.
Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

W. D. DOUGLAS, PROPRIETOR.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



FREE...

We test eyes free and fit all kinds of glasses. Large stock, all prices. We handle Incubator Thermometers, Dairy Thermometers, Drugs, etc.

Write us for anything you require in these lines.

W. R. INMAN & CO., WINNIPEG.

FLOWER, FIELD AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
TESTED PLANTS
BULBS
BIRDS
ALWAYS ON HAND
FINE STOCK OF CUT FLOWERS
R. ALSTON
FLORIST, NURSERYMAN & SEEDSMAN
WINNIPEG, MAN.
CATALOGUES FREE
MARDY TREES, SHRUBS ETC

VETERINARY INFIRMARY
AND HORSE SHOEING FORGE.

I make a specialty of surgical operations and lameness. I also perform a painless operation for bot spavin, which leaves little or no blemish and is successful in 85 per cent. of cases treated.

DR. W. E. MARTIN, V.S.
AND PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,

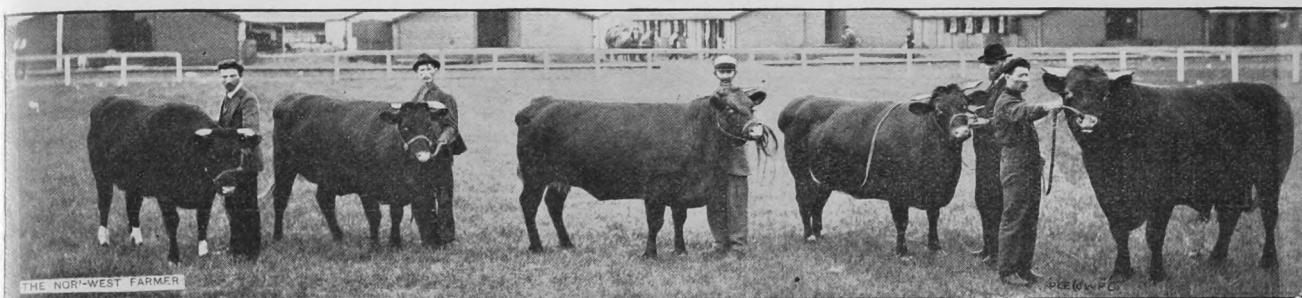
281 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.

F. TORRANCE,
VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 285.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer



Starling.

Bridal
Belle.

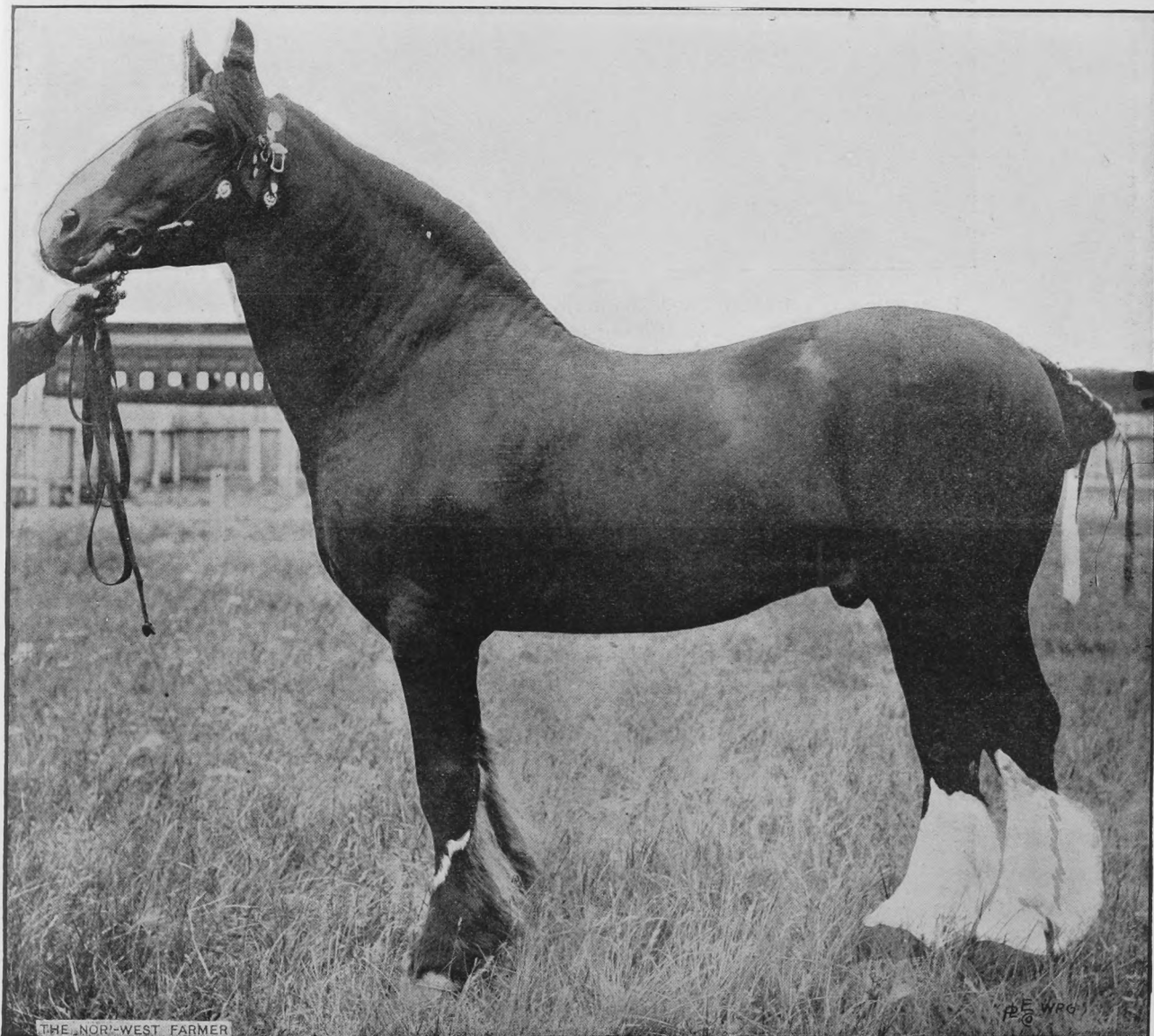
Gem of
Athelstane.

Daisy of
Strathallan.

Caithness.

First Prize Shorthorn Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898, the Property of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City.

It is made up of Caithness (22065), first prize aged bull; Daisy of Strathallan, first prize aged cow; Gem of Athelstane, first prize two-year-old and sweepstakes female, any age, at both Winnipeg and Brandon; Bridal Belle, 2nd prize three-year-old; Starling, 3rd prize two-year-old.

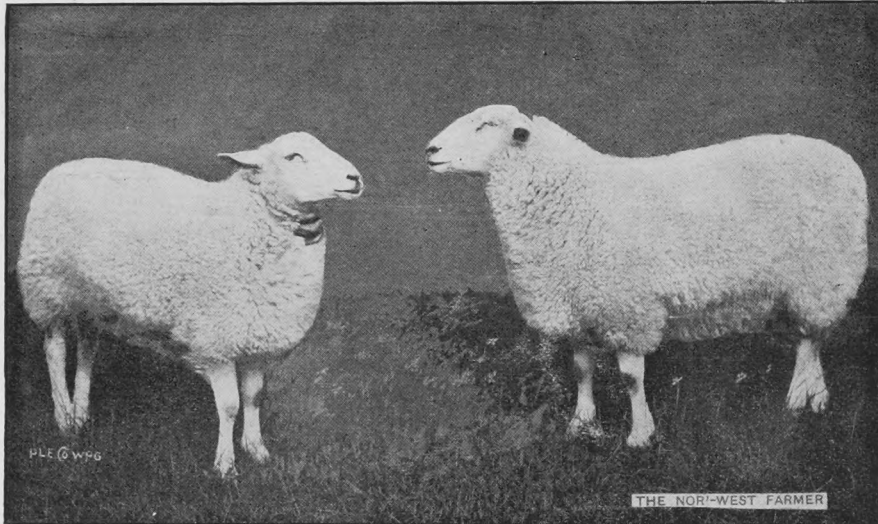


First Prize Clydesdale Stallion, Prince of Wales, the Property of T. Elder, Rounthwaite, Man.,
First at both Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.



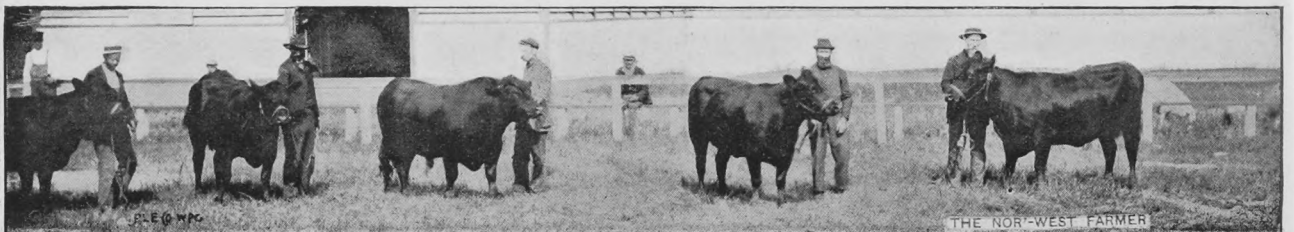
Herd of Prize-Winning Holsteins, the Property of A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

The herd is headed by Gretique Montgomery Prince, third prize two-year old bull at Winnipeg, and first at Brandon, 1898. One of the two-year-old heifers is first prize winner, at Winnipeg and Brandon.



Prize-Winning Leicester Rams, the Property of A. D. Gamley, Brandon, Man.

The aged ram was first and diploma at Winnipeg, and also at Brandon, 1898. The shearling was first in his class at both fairs.



First Prize Herd of Polled Angus Cattle at both Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1898, the Property of John Traquair, Welwyn, Assa.

The bull, Athelstane, was first and silver medal at Winnipeg and first at Brandon. The cows were first-prize winners at both fairs.



Prize-Winning Shropshires, at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898, the Property of J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon, Man.

Sheaf of Wheat, 1898-1, Thos. Abbey; 2, E. Drury.
 Sheaf Oats-1, E. Drury; 2, J. Roddick.
 Sheaf Barley, 1898-1, W. Reid; 2, F. Reid.
 Bunch Pea Vine-1, W. Harper, Brandon; 2, J. T. Clarke, Brandon.
 Bunch Green Corn Fodder-1, W. P. Middleton; 2, W. Harper.
 Sheaf Cultivated Grasses-1, W. P. Middleton; 2, Wm. Anderson.
 Twelve Cobs Corn-1, J. Rolston.
 One Bushel Flax Seed-1, Wm. Saunderson; 2, J. Rolston.
 Two Bushel White Oats-1, E. Drury; 2, W. Anderson, Forest.
 Two Bushel Black Oats-1, J. Rolston.
 Two Bushel Peas-1, A. McPhail, Brandon.
 Half Bushel Timothy Seed-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. M. Allen.
 Half Bushel Millett Seed-1, W. M. Smith; 2, John Rolston.
 Peck Native Hops-1, J. Rolston; 2, W. Saunderson.
 One Peck Buckwheat-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. Rolston.
 Half Bushel Hungarian Grass-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. Rolston.

DAIRY AWARDS.

Three Firkins Creamery, not less than 30 lbs., 4 entries-1, A. Scott, Hamiota; 2, J. Bousneid, Brandon; 3, J. J. Jory, Rapid City.
 Crock or Firkin, Farm Dairy, 30 lbs., 27 entries-1, Mrs. Chas. Freeman, Elkhorn; 2, Jos. Cope, Broadview; 3, T. B. Gibson, Alameda.
 Basket of 1-lb. prints or rolls in parchment, 25 entries-1, W. H. Young, Minnedosa; 2, Susan Groome, Brandon; 3, F. Reid, Brandon.
 Butter put up for table use, 23 entries-1, Mrs. W. Bantyne, Brandon; 2, F. Reid; 3, Mrs. Chas. Freeman.
 Granular Butter in brine, 17 entries-1, Mrs. Lane Adams, Rapid City; 2, J. M. Allan, Brandon; 3, Mrs. Chas. Freeman.
 Firkin, 20 lbs., made by separator on the farm, 9 entries-1, Mrs. Nat. Scott, Meadow Lea; 2, Mrs. Jos. Cope; 3, W. H. Young.
 Sweepstakes for best Dairy Butter-Mrs. Charles Freeman.
 Sweepstakes for best Creamery Butter-A. Scott, Hamiota.
 Twenty-lb. tub or crock of Dairy Butter made in the Brandon Electoral Division, 24 entries-F. Reid, Brandon.
 Factory Cheese, colored, 3 entries-1, Alex. Thompson, Douglas; 2, D. Clarke, Killarney; 3, H. Roberts & Co., Strathclair.
 Factory Cheese, white-1, H. Roberts & Co.
 Home-made Cheese-1, Alex. Thompson; 2, Mrs. J. McCourt, Chater.

POULTRY.

FOWLS.

Pair Andalusians-1, C. Smith; 2 and 3, J. P. Brisson.
 Brahmas, light-2, J. C. Harrison; 3, W. J. Higginbotham.
 Brahmas, dark-2, C. Smith.
 Cochins, black-1, C. Smith; 2, Wm. Anderson.
 Cochins, partridge-1, John Orchard; 2, F. Hesson.
 Dorkings-1, A. Mutter; 2, C. Smith.
 Game, Indian-1, T. Chambers.
 Guinea-1, S. Ling & Co.; 2, C. Smith; 3, W. Howie.
 Houdans-1, Wm. Anderson.
 Hamburgs, golden spangled-1, C. Smith.
 Hamburgs, silver spangled-1, J. McLean; 2, C. Smith.
 Hamburgs, any variety-1 and 2, C. Smith.
 Black Langshans-1, S. Ling & Co.; 3, J. Parson.
 White Langshans-2, J. L. Sproule.
 White Leghorns, single comb-1, W. H. Garside.
 Brown Leghorns, single comb-2, T. Chambers.
 White Leghorn, rose comb-2, G. B. Earle.
 Brown Leghorn, rose comb-1, S. Ling & Co.; 2, A. J. Colter; 3, T. Chambers.
 Black Minorcas-1 and 2, T. Chambers; 3, L. Noble.
 White Minorcas-2, T. Chambers.
 Polish, white crested, black-1, J. McLean.
 White Polish-1, W. Anderson.
 Polish, buff laced-1 and 2, J. P. Brisson.
 Golden Polish-1, C. Smith; 2, W. Anderson.
 Barred Plymouth Rocks-1, 2 and 3, T. Chambers.
 White Plymouth Rocks-1, A. Mutter; 2, C. A. Steele; 3, C. Smith.
 White Wyandottes-2, W. A. Little.
 Wyandottes, any other variety-1, S. Ling & Co.; 2, J. F. McLean.
 Fowl, any other variety-1, C. Smith.
 Pekin Bantams-1, C. Smith; 2, W. Anderson; 3, W. H. Garside.
 Game Bantams-1, S. Hunter; 2, W. H. Garside.
 Seabright Bantams-1, J. Higginbotham; 2, C. Smith.
 Bantams, any other variety-1 and 3, C. Smith; 2, J. McLean.

CHICKENS OF 1898.

Light Brahmas-2, W. H. Garside; 3, W. J. Higginbotham.
 Dark Brahmas-2, C. Smith.
 Black Cochins-2, W. Anderson; 3, E. A. Foster.
 Cochins, any other variety-1, F. D. Blakley; 2, W. H. Garside; 3, W. Anderson.
 Dorkings-1, 2 and 3, A. Mutter.
 Pit Games-1, W. H. Garside; 2, T. Chambers.
 Indian Game-1, J. A. Cumming.
 Houdans-1, W. H. Garside; 2, W. Anderson.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs-1 and 2, J. G. Fenwick; 3, C. Smith.
 Silver Spangled Hamburgs-1, C. Smith.
 Black Langshans-1 and 3, S. Ling & Co.
 1. horns, single comb, white-1 and 2, W. H. Garside.
 Leghorns, single comb, brown-1, W. Anderson; 2, W. H. Garside.
 Minorcas, black-1, L. Noble; 2 and 3, T. Chambers.
 Polish, white crested, black-1, C. Smith; 2, J. McLean.
 Polish, golden-2, W. Anderson.
 Plymouth Rocks, barred-1, W. H. Garside; 2, G. H. Luxton; 3, A. J. Carter.
 Plymouth Rocks, white-1, A. M. Perciva; 2, A. Mutter; 3, W. H. Garside.
 Plymouth Rocks, buff-1, W. H. Garside.
 Wyandottes, silver laced-1, W. H. Garside; 2, W. Mather; 3, A. J. Carter.
 Wyandottes, white-3, John Knowlton.
 Wyandottes, any other variety-1, S. Ling & Co.
 Bantams, Pekin-1, Smith; 2, Higginbotham; 3, Garside.
 Bantams, Seabright-2, Smith.
 Bantams, any other variety-1, McLean; 2, Anderson.

Portage la Prairie Prize List.

HORSES.

DRAUGHT AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Brood Mare, 1,400 lbs. or over, with foal by side-1, R. McCowan.
 Brood Mare, 1,400 lbs. or under, with foal by side-1, J. McKenzie; 2, J. Wishart.
 Three-year-old Filly or Gelding-L. A. Bradley.
 Two-year-old Filly or Gelding-1, A. Gair; 2, J. Gibb.
 One-year-old Filly or Gelding-J. Gibb.
 Foal of 1898-J. Lytle.
 Team of Geldings or Mares in harness to wagon, 2,800 lbs. or over-1, J. McKenzie; 2, R. McCowan.
 Team of Geldings or Mares in harness to wagon, 2,800 lbs. or under-1, J. Wishart; 2, W. J. Edwards; 3, J. Ross.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Team in harness-1, J. McBean; 2, J. Webster.
 CLYDESDALES.
 Stallion, 3 years or over-W. J. Lytle.
 Sweepstakes-Best Heavy Draught Mare, any age or breed-1 and 2, J. McKenzie.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, any age-John Wishart.
 Brood Mare, with foal-1, A. Wishart; 2, G. C. Hall.
 Foal of 1898-1, John Wishart; 2, A. Wishart.
 Filly or Gelding, 1-year-old-Jas. Gibb.
 Filly or Gelding, 2-year-old-1, L. S. Greenlay; 2, M. Simpson.
 Filly or Gelding, 3-year-old-1, Jas. Bray; 2, Jas. McRae.
 Mare or Gelding in harness-1, T. E. Wallace; 2, F. Brydon.
 Pair in Harness-1, T. D. Stickle; 2, T. McLeary.

PONIES, 144 HANDS.

Saddle Pony-1, F. A. Brydon; 2, R. Roe; 3, J. M. Taylor.
 Best Boy Rider-1, F. A. Brydon; 2, J. M. Taylor.

PONY CLASS, 12 HANDS OR UNDER.

Stallion, any age-1, W. R. Taylor.
 Pony in harness-1, J. M. Taylor; 2, Jas. Bray.
 Special by J. G. Rutherford, M. P.-Best 1-year-old by Kilburn, Jas. Bray; best 3-year-old by Kilburn, Jas. Bray; best 2-year-old by Kilburn, Jas. Ector; best foal of 1898 by Kilburn, John Wishart.
 Special by C. A. Goffton-Best foal of 1898 by Ingmanthorpe Victor, J. & A. McShannock.

THOROUGHBRED.

Stallion, any age-1, J. G. Rutherford; 2, R. J. M. Power, Carberry.
 Three-year-old Colt or Filly-J. G. Rutherford.

ROADSTERS.

Stallion, any age-1, J. W. Neelin.
 Brood Mare, with foal-1, Henry Kirkwood.
 Foal of 1898-1, H. Kirkwood.
 Filly or Gelding, 1-year-old-1, J. G. Rutherford; 2, T. E. Wallace.
 Filly or Gelding, 2-year-old-1, James Ector; 2, J. G. Rutherford.
 Filly or Gelding, 3-year-old-1, Jas. Dalzell; 2, L. S. Greenlay.
 Single Roadster in harness-1, J. W. Neelin; 2, James Bray.
 Saddle Mare or Gelding-1, J. G. Rutherford; 2, W. G. Lytle.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 years and over-1, W. Lynch.
 Bull, 2 years and under 3 years-1, Lynch; 2, F. W. Brown.
 Bull, 1 year and under 2 years-1, J. Fraser.
 Cow, 4 years and over-1, Brown; 2, Lynch.
 Cow, 3 years old-1, Brown.
 Heifer, 1 year old-1 and 2, Lynch.

Heifer Calf-1 and 2, Brown.
 Herd, bull and three females-1st and diploma, Lynch.
 Bull, any age-1st and diploma, Lynch.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 years and over-1, Thos. McCartney.
 Bull, 2 years and under 3 years-1, D. McCuaig.
 Cow, 3 years and over-1, McCartney.
 Heifer, 2 year and under 3 years-1, McCartney.
 Heifer, 1 year and under 2 years-1, McCartney.
 Herd, bull and three females-1, McCartney.
 Bull, any age-1, McCartney; 2, McCuaig.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 years and over-1, W. Kitson.
 Cow, 3 years and over-1, John Webster.
 Bull, any age-1, Kitson.

HOLSTEINS.

James Glennie, Orange Ridge, carried off all the prizes in this class.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

Ram-1, D. M. Sinclair, Oakville.
 Ram Lamb-1, Sinclair.
 Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, Sinclair.

COTSWOLD.

Shearling Ram-1, F. W. Brown.
 Pair Shearling Ewes-1, Brown.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram-1, H. S. Garrioch.
 Ram Lamb-1 and 2, D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald.
 Ewes-1, McCuaig.
 Ewe Lambs-1, McCuaig.
 Grade-Pair Ewes, 1, Garrioch.
 Fat Sheep-1, Brown.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 1 year and over-1 and 3, F. W. Brown; 2, W. Kitson, Burnside.
 Boar, under 1 year-1 and 2, Brown.
 Sow, with litter-1, Brown.
 Sow, over one year-1 and 2, Brown.
 Sow, under 1 year-1 and 2, Brown.
 Boar, any age-1, Brown.
 Sow, any age-1, Brown.

CHESTER WHITES.

W. McBride secured all the awards made in this class.

YORKSHIRES.

James Bray secured all the awards made in this class.

TAMWORTHES.

L. A. Bradley secured all the awards made in this class.

GRADE.

Sow, over 1 year-1, A. W. Turner, Oakland.
 Sow, under 1 year-1, Turner.
 Sow, with litter-1, H. S. Garrioch.
 Fat Pigs-Best pair, F. W. Brown.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Crock of Butter-1, J. Brydon; 2, W. J. Edwards; 3, J. McKay.
 Roll or prints-1, J. Brydon; 2, T. Swales; 3, L. A. Bradley.
 Crock of butter, made from separator cream-1 Mrs. W. M. Cuthbert, Austin; 2, J. W. Neelin.
 Rolls or prints, separator cream-1, L. A. Bradley; 2, Geo. Simpson; 3, W. J. Edwards.
 Crock of Creamery Butter-1, D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald Creamery.
 Rolls or prints, creamery butter-1, D. W. McCuaig.
 Home-made Cheese-1, S. C. Higginson; 2, Mrs. G. Brownridge; 3, T. Swales.

GRAINS, SEEDS, ETC.

Best 2 bushels Red Fyfe Wheat-1, J. Kitson, Macdonald.
 Two bushels 6-rowed Barley-1, Mrs. W. M. Cuthbert, Austin.
 White Oats-1, Mrs. W. M. Cuthbert; 2, R. McCowan.
 Black Oats-1, T. Swales.
 Half bushel White or Colored Beans-1, W. E. Matheson; 2, Thos. Yull.
 Half bushel Flax-1, Jas. McBean.

Carberry Prize List.

HORSES.

Coach Horses-1, Alex. McCaig; 2, A. Mallock.
 Heavy Stallions-1, Dan McCaig; 2, W. Swinerton, V. S.
 Agricultural Horses-Brood mare, foal by side-1, Andrew Lyons; 2, Enoch Keachie.
 Pair to harness, under 2,000 lbs.-1, R. F. Lyons.
 Pair to harness, over 2,000 lbs.-1, W. J. Stinson; 2, Alex. Keachie.
 Foal of 1898-1, Andrew Lyons; 2, E. Keachie.
 Gelding or Filly, 1 year old-1, T. S. Rogers.
 Gelding or Filly, 2 years old-1, W. T. Rogers.

Stallion, Thoroughbred, any age—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, John Fowler.
Three-year-old Stallion, Thoroughbred—1, James Wholey.

Stallion, any age—1, W. Swinerton.
Brood Mare, with foal at side—1, W. Swinerton.
Roadsters—Foal of 1898, by Hard Lines, 1, John Calvert. Foal of 1898, 1, W. Swinerton; 2, John Calvert. Gelding or Filly, 2 years old, 1 and 2, G. Barrett. Gelding or Filly, 3 years old, 1, Jas. Cothrea. Single mare or gelding, in harness, 1, W. W. Ireland; 2, James Graham. Saddle mare or gelding, 1, Greg Barrett; 2, Jas. Strow. Carriage team, over 15 1-2 hands, 1, T. D. Stickle. Carriage, single driver, 1, T. Dempsey; 2, A. Lyons.
Ponies—Single driver, 1, M. Hogan. Saddle pony, 1, A. Watts; 2, Greg Barrett.

Fast Walking Team—1, S. J. Thompson.

Lady Driver.—In this class there were three entries, and it was a difficult event to decide, each of the contestants being experts in the art of handling the ribbons. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Hunter, and the second to Mrs. Barrett. Mrs. Simpson, of Moose Jaw, was the other lady who took part in this contest.

Lady Rider.—In this event there were three entries: Mrs. John Ridington, Mrs. Gregory Barrett, and Miss Tena Boyd. Mrs. Ridington secured 1st prize, and Miss Boyd took second.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—All prizes went to J. G. Barron.
Ayrshires—All prizes went to S. J. Thompson.
Jerseys—Bull, 2 years old and under 2—1, Herbert Cope.

Polled Angus—Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1 Jas. Cathrae. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3, 1, Wm. Clark. Bull calf of 1898, Jas. Cathrae.

Holsteins—Bull, 1 year and under 2, 1, W. Atkin. Heifer, 1 year old, 1, W. Atkin.

Grades—Beef cow, 3 years old and upward, milking, 1 and 2, Geo. Hope, Sr. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2, Geo. Hope, Sr. Heifer, 1 year and under 1, Geo. Hope, Sr.; 2, S. Oliver. Heifer calf of 1898, hand-fed, 1, Geo. Hope, Sr.; 2, J. & S. Oliver. Beef cow, 1, J. & S. Oliver.

Grades—Dairy cow, 3 years old and upward, 1 and 2, Wm. Oliver. Heifer, 2 years old, 1, J. G. Barron. Heifer, 1 year old, 1, H. Cope. Calf of 1898, 1, Wm. Oliver; 2, H. Cope. Best dairy cow, any breed, exhibited by patrons of the Carberry Creamery Co., 1, S. J. Thompson.

SHEEP.

Leicester—Ram Lamb, 1, W. G. Rogers. Two ewes, 1, W. G. Rogers. Two ewe lambs, 1, W. G. Rogers.

Oxford Downs—Ram, 1, R. Bright. Ram lamb, 1 and 2, R. Bright. Ewe lamb, 1, R. Bright.
Shropshires—Pair ewes, 1, Ed. Cowan; 2, W. G. Rogers.

Fat Sheep—1, W. G. Rogers. Two lambs, 1, Ed. Cowan.

SWINE.

Berkshires—Boar, over 1 year, 1, Wm. Oliver. Sow, with litter, not less than four, 1, Wm. Oliver. Sow, under 1 year, 1, Wm. Oliver.

Yorkshires—Boar, over 1 year, 1, H. Cope; 2, S. J. Thompson. Boar, under 1 year, 1 and 2, S. J. Thompson. Sow, with litter, 1 and 2, Thompson. Sow, under 1 year, 1 and 2, Thompson. Sow, any age, 1, Thompson.

Grades—Sow, over 1 year, 1, W. G. Rogers. Sow, under 1 year, 1, C. H. Brookes. Sow, with litter, 1, T. S. Rogers; 2, Brookes.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese, home-made, 2, Mrs. Chas. Lowes. Farm dairy butter, crock, 20 lbs., 1, Mrs. E. Lee. Nee-pawa; 2, Mrs. Jas. Graham. Carberry. Basket of prints, 1, Mrs. Jas. Graham. Butter made for table use, 1, Mrs. J. Graham; 2, Mrs. J. Gorrell. Carberry. Ten lbs. of butter in crock, 1, Mrs. J. Gorrell; 2, Mrs. Graham.

GRAINS.

Red Fyfe wheat, 1, Sam McCurdy; 2, Thomas Muirhead. White Fyfe wheat, 1, Jas. McIntosh. Six-rowed barley, 1, W. H. English. White oats, 1, Wm. Oliver; 2, C. H. Brooks. Black oats, 1, Jas. McIntosh. Flax seed, 1, J. K. Shain.

POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks, barred, 1, H. K. Zavitz; 2, Sam McCurdy. Game, black breasted, 1, McCurdy. Game, any other variety, 1, McCurdy. Light Brahmas, 1, H. K. Zavitz; 2, S. J. Thompson. Hamburgs, 1, McCurdy. White Leghorns, 1, McCurdy. Wyandottes, silver laced, 1 and 2, S. J. Thompson. Bronze turkeys, 1, McCurdy. Brown Leghorns, 1, Zavitz. Pekin ducks, 1, McCurdy. Pekin ducklings, 1 and 2, Zavitz. Collection of poultry, 1, McCurdy. Pea, silver laced, Wyandottes, 1, Thompson.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 2199



Horse Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' association was held in the directors' building on the Industrial grounds on July 15th, the president, Dr. Rutherford, M.P., in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes, the secretary's report, showing a substantial balance on hand, was presented.

It was then suggested that out of the surplus funds of the association one or more cups should be presented for competition at the next Industrial exhibition. This matter was referred to the decision of the executive. It was then decided that Friday of exhibition week be chosen as the day for holding the next annual meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. G. Rutherford, M.P.; vice-president for Manitoba, R. I. M. Power; vice-president for N. W. T., E. McCabe; treasurer, W. L. Puxley; representative of Clydes, John Wishart; Portage la Prairie; Shires, Glen A. Campbell, Elphinstone; Standard Breds, F. A. Fairchild, Winnipeg; Coach Horses, J. W. Knittel, Boissevain; Hackneys, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Thoroughbreds, N. Boyd, Carberry; also Drs. Thompson and Swenerton, and H. Boyd.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held immediately after the general meeting, the retiring secretary, W. L. Puxley, was re-elected. Mr. R. I. M. Power was nominated and elected as representative of the association on the Industrial exhibition board.

A committee was appointed to select judges in the horse classes at outside fairs, and the meeting then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday, when it was decided to offer a medal for competition in the following classes: 1, Clydes and Shires; 2, Thoroughbreds; 3, Standard Breds; 4, Coach Horses, and 5, Hackneys.

A hope was expressed that all horsemen having grievances, instead of rushing into print anonymously, would forward their cause of complaint to the secretary of this association. They can then rest assured that the complaint, if reasonable, will be brought before the exhibition board with a guarantee of that fair treatment which has always characterized the board's consideration of matters so presented in the past.

A Branding Ink.

An exchange gives the following recipe for a waterproof branding ink for sheep: Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; water, twenty-five ounces; gum arabic, two ounces; lamp black sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water until they are dissolved and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, complete twenty-five ounces with water and add lamp black enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil, it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink; for red ink substitute Venetian red for lamp black.

Jas. Elliott, of Ochre River, has a heifer not yet 14 months old with a calf at her foot.

Continuous Mating.

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Yardley stud of thoroughbred horses, who has been one of the most successful breeders in England, made a statement recently which is worthy of careful attention from every breeder of stock. Speaking of horses, he says: "Not one of my young sires of fashionable breed will I send to an agricultural show to be mated with ordinary mares. I mate them only with their own kind. And even with thoroughbreds the same sire should be put to the same mare every year till he has made his mark on the produce which will grow more like himself in every particular. The effect of a farmer breeding a colt from a favorite mare is this. By changing the sire year after year he only succeeds in breeding 'mules.' In the same way many fine racing studs have been done for in consequence of thoroughbred mares crossing with first a Touchstone sire, then another admixture of breed in the sire, totally different in style, and going on continuously changing the blood of the sires, until at last the dam, and all the produce are ruined. For a novice, who really breeds because he is fond of breeding something, to breed a first-class horse, except by accident, is a difficult problem." The blood that "nicks" should, of course, be carefully noted, but the principle of continuous mating to the same sire is one never to be forgotten.

Mr. Graham has had 50 years' experience with a large number of the best thoroughbred horses in England as well as with cattle and sheep, and his views are in accord with the best physiological science.

Barley for Pigs.

The Danes have found barley the best single grain for the production of the highest quality of bacon. It also does well for the production of milk, when combined with other grains. Where it can be grown successfully it will form, therefore, a very valuable addition to the grain ration. On account of its exceeding hardness it should always be prepared in some way. It is best ground. Many trials show that cooked barley is less effective than the meal fed uncooked. Where a high quality of bacon is desired barley should at least form part of the ration. In comparison with corn for fattening pigs, Prof. Henry found that it was nearly as valuable. It required 36 lbs. more of barley than of corn to make 100 lbs. of pork. But the barley-fed pork was the more valuable. Considerable prejudice exists on the part of farmers, against barley on account of the beards or awns. A new variety, that has been grown in the province very successfully for a number of years, has no awns. We feel sure that if such a variety were well known there would be a great demand for it.

Speaking of feeding, Prof. Plumb, of the Indiana Experiment Station, who is a reliable authority, says that the best American feeders and breeders know more about the amounts of food they use than their British cousins do. The latter give a "pinch" of this, a "bit" of that and a "bucket" of yon, but they have very little idea of how much grain they feed with their roots or chopped hay. One of the greatest difficulties the professor found in studying the feeding of Great Britain was to ascertain how much feed was used. They do not cram, as feed is expensive, but they feed a little all the time, and seem, too, to get everything possible out of what they do feed.

Sheep for Destroying Weeds.

The farmers of Manitoba have a very serious problem on their hands in the weed question. The weeds grow everywhere, are increasing so rapidly, and so many new ones, according to the seasons, are constantly coming to the front, that farmers are becoming thoroughly alarmed. The government has shown a commendable spirit in trying to arouse farmers to the importance of the weed question. The successful eradication of weeds will lie, however, in the hands of each farmer. Every farmer must study the best means of killing the weeds on his farm. The large areas of land cultivated, often only half cultivated, and the scarcity of labor are largely responsible for this state of affairs. The time at which the seed of each weed ripens should be known, and all summer fallows should be plowed down before the earliest of these weeds ripen its seeds. Then the subsequent cultivation should be frequent enough to keep down all weeds as soon as they show above ground. This may imply more labor than can be given the summer fallow. Then there are only two alternatives, grow wheat and cultivate cleanly or be satisfied with a half crop, choked with weeds, and the soil filled with weed seeds.

Prof. Shaw proposes another plan. This is to fence the summer fallow and let sheep eat down the weeds. He suggests sowing rye on the land the fall before for pasture. The sheep will eat rye and weeds and convert all into good mutton. A succession of crops can be kept upon the summer fallow, rye, corn, rape, etc., and a large amount of feed secured, the weeds killed, the soil packed, and vegetable matter added to the soil, so that it will not drift too readily. The plan suggested in our correspondence column in the July issue, of fencing and pasturing the cattle on the summer fallow, is a good one. Try it.

The Scottish National Show.

The annual show of this old established society, which is moved round to half a score of the principal agricultural centres, was this year held at Kelso in the second week of July. When held here a big lot of the best cattle in the north of England is generally brought in and the Shorthorn classes made a grand exhibit. But sheep, and especially the Border Leicester and Cheviot breeds, were the outstanding features of the show.

In Clydesdales, out of 13 aged entries, 1st and 2nd went to Montrave Sentinel and Montrave Mac. Benedict, a 2-year-old, was champion male. Mary Kerr, by Prince Alexander, was best brood mare, but the Cawdor cup for best female went to Montrave Maud.

In aged Shorthorns, Lord Polwarth's Border Reiver was again champion, Handley's Prince of the North 2nd. In 2-year-olds, Star of Dawn, roan, 1st; Misty Morning, 2nd. The other three are all white, and this color is coming more and more to the front. We have no space to note even the leading awards at this show, but it will be interesting to Manitobans to compare the attendance at this old established national show as held at one of the finest agricultural centres in Britain, with our own at Winnipeg. We had a dairy exhibit of 148 entries against 38 for them. We had about double their in poultry exhibit. To see the show they in four days had gate drawings of \$8,150. Ours at Winnipeg in four days were \$14,000. Their drawings for the grand stand were \$1,760, less than half of one day of our drawings. Their total drawings for gates, grand stand and catalogues were under \$11,000; ours were over \$26,000.

These old country show directors must be a good way back in their methods, and should come here for a few pointers.

The English Royal Show.

As noted in our last, this show was held near Birmingham on June 18 to 24. It is only possible to note here a few of the leading awards as given below. This is the 59th show held by the society, and though there were great turnouts in several classes, the best thing in the stock line, as well as the most important, was perhaps the Shorthorns. Placed, as it is, in the centre of England, Birmingham can always count on having full representation of this great breed from every side, and this year the best was there.

Shires had again placed at their head, as first in aged class and champion, Henderson's Buscot Harold, champion of the London show, Eadie's Barrow Darnley 2nd and reserve. In 3-year-olds, Duncombe's Waresley Triumph 1st. In females, Lord Wantage's Crown Princess 1st and champion, Blundell Maples' Miss Constance, reserve.

Clydesdales were of moderate quality, and mostly from the north of England. The two brothers of Lord Salisbury are about the only leading Clyde breeders in the south of England, and had prizes.

Hackneys were a very strong class. Sir Walter Gilbey's Gay Danegelt had 1st in his class, 3-year-olds, and championship, after a very close contest with Edemynag, a hitherto unbeaten horse. For 3-year-olds under 15 hands, Sir Walter Gilbey was again first with Gay Connaught, son of Connaught. In female above 15 hands an unknown mare, Walterhouse's Bury Daisy, was 1st; Carr's Ada Rufus, 2nd. These two were also awarded championship and reserve.

Hackney ponies are now getting to be very fashionable, and there was a large display of very fine animals.

Irish Hackneys are now coming well to the front in the English shows, but the greater wealth of the English fanciers enables them to keep easily in the lead.

Shorthorns were a splendid class, and the Scotch style was very much in the ascendant. Mills' Marengo, by Scottish Archer, had 1st in aged class and championship of the show. Border Reiver, a Booth-bred white bull, shown by Lord Polwarth, and champion at Edinburgh, was 2nd and the only one of English type that got a good place. Handley's Prince of the North was 3rd. Seventeen entries, all of the highest class for quality. Two-year-olds, 34 entries. Harrison's white Misty Morning, 1st; Dean Willis' Bapton Victor, 2nd; Rothschilds' Spartan, 3rd; all Scotch type from English breeders. One-year-olds, 50 entries. 1st and reserve for champion, Handley's Ingram's Style; 2nd, Bickford's Millionaire; 3rd, Queen Victoria's Councillor. In cows, C. W. Bierly had 1st, 2nd and commended, the championship for females also going to Jewel 2nd, his 1st-prize cow. Three-year-olds, in milk or calf. Harrison's Welcome by Champion Cup, 1st; Rothschilds' Sittytton Bride, 2nd. Of 32 two-year-old heifers, Rothschilds' Mayflower 4th was 1st; Harrison's Bessie Martin, 2nd; Bell's Lady Clara, 3rd. Barnes' yearling heifer was 1st in her class and reserve for champion.

Polled Angus, a good class. In aged bulls Lord Rosebery's Edenhall, 1st; Fletcher's Baron Ambrose, 2nd; Boldin's Proud Duke of Ballindalloch, 3rd. Two-year-olds, a substantial contest. McLaren's Delamere, 1st; Stephenson's Best Man of Benton, 2nd. In the breed championship, Edenhall was 1st, Lord Strathmore's heifer, May of Glamis, reserve.

Galloways — Cunningham's Scottish Standard, 1st in aged bulls, his cows also getting 1st and 2nd.

Ayrshires — McKinley's Douglas Chief, 1st. For 2-year-olds, Osborne 1st, Sir Mark Stewart 2nd. Mitchell had all the 1sts for females.

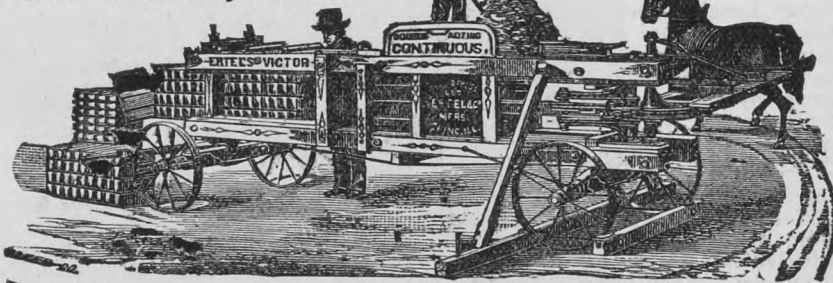
In sheep the sensation of the show was a shearing Lincoln shown by the well-known Thos. Dudding, a shearing ram for which he lately refused \$2,000. He had also 2nd and 3rd in shearing, and championship.

Shropshires, the favorite breed of the English midlands, had a strong display.

The Stevens Manufactur'g Co.

Of Winnipeg, Man., and London, Ont.,
Manufacture the

"Ertel Victor Hay Press."



Double-Acting Perpetual Hay and Straw Press.

Acknowledged by all to be the best
in the market.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

GET YOUR
SEPARATORS
REMODELLED.

White Bros.,

White's
Perfection
Straw Deck.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

Portage la Prairie.

Forty-six entries in shearling rams, and for the first time 1st honors went to Scotland, where the breed has only one strong supporter, Buttar, of Corston. He also had 1st, out of 19 entries, for pen of five rams.

Border Leicesters, Oxford Downs, Southdowns, Suffolks, Cotswolds and Scotch Blackfaces were all well represented, with a fair sprinkling of less known breeds.

In the dairy contest, Evans' Lincoln Reds, recently referred to in the columns of *The Farmer*, practically swept the field. Shorthorns were 1st for pairs of dairy cattle.

The size of the exhibition may be inferred from the fact that the mere cost of the buildings, which are taken down and sold at the close, is \$85,000, and the gross income from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Among the Breeders.

Alex. Speers, of Battleford, has purchased the Shorthorn herd of C. M. Daunais, also his Suffolk and Yorkshire pigs, and will continue breeding them.

The Hon. Thos. Greenway has decided not to show his herd of Shorthorns at Omaha. We are sorry to learn this, as it would have been a big advertisement for the province.

Jas. Putland, Lariviere, has a Yorkshire sow, bred by himself, that raised 26 pigs before she was two years old. Six of her last litter averaged 220 lbs. each when seven months old.

J. E. Marples, the Hereford breeder, of Deleau, besides being a successful prize winner on good cattle, carried off a valuable prize for the best collection of photographs. He was also a prize winner at Brandon.

Joseph Partridge, of Newdale, has purchased Chief McGregor, a three-year-old registered Clydesdale stallion, from Menzie Bros., of Shoal Lake. The young horse is bred from Wawanosh Chief and a McGregor mare.

George Ledingham, Montefiore, has a mare, now 21 years old, that has her 14th colt by her side. All her colts are living except one, and that one died when five years old. The mare is still looking well, and will probably live to raise more colts.

Walter Lynch reports the sale of Cock of the North, the 3rd prize calf of the Industrial, to D. Livingstone, of Yorkton, Assa. The twin bull calves, two red beauties, by Village Hero, out of Ruby, and the winners, with their mother, of the prize for cow and two of her progeny, go to J. E. Forshee, Cardston, Alta.

The Shorthorn bull calf, Duke of Gloucester (27513), shown by H. L. McDiarmid, Medora Station, was only seven months and twelve days old the day he was shown at Winnipeg. When seven months old he weighed 763 lbs. This is an indication of a good doing animal. During the last two months he put on 99 lbs. each month.

Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., of Burnside, was very successful with his imported team of Clydesdale mares both at the Industrial and Portage. At the Industrial his mares won first as heavy draft team, and one of them won sweepstakes as best mare any age. At Portage show they won in their class and also as a team. We understand it is Mr. McKenzie's intention to show them at the Omaha exposition.

John I. Hobson, of Guelph, Ont., president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association and president of the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, a man who has travelled a great deal through Europe,

the States, and Canada, in commenting upon the cattle display at the Industrial, said that he had never seen a better collection in point of quality than that on exhibition here, nor yet had he ever seen as good a lot of stock in the ownership of one man as the exhibit of Premier Greenway.

L. Stone, Yorkton, Assa., has purchased a young bull and two heifers from Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater. The young bull is by Sittyton Stamp, (imp.) and out of Spot, first at Winnipeg as a two-year-old in 1897. One of the heifers is Jubilee Queen 2nd, a full sister to Hon. Thomas Greenway's prize yearling, and the other heifer is also sired by Indian Warrior and out of Clearwater Queen. Owing to an oversight Mr. Lawrence missed reporting the sale, early in the spring, of a very superior young bull by Indian Warrior to J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, N. W. T.

Jas. White, of Rapid City, showed a pen of White Wyandottes at the Winnipeg exhibition and were to have been shipped by the Fair Association to Brandon on Saturday. They were not shipped until Monday and left without food and water during this time. The result was that the whole pen were dead when they arrived at Brandon. When the exhibition authorities undertake to look after exhibits shipped in and to ship them home again, it should be well done by competent men or the association in the end will be great losers thereby.

The live stock associations of Ontario sent forward another car load of thoroughbred live stock to Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia on the 28th of June. The car was consigned from Guelph to Portage la Prairie. Six Oxford sheep were shipped by Henry Arkell to Alex. Wood, of Souris, Man., who exhibited them at the Winnipeg fair. Two Shorthorn heifers were shipped by James Russell, Richmond Hill, to Wm. King, Minnokin, Man. Two cows and two heifers were shipped by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., to W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; a Shorthorn heifer was shipped by Hon. John Dryden to the Hon. Thos. Greenway, and a cow and calf from Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, to F.W. Brown, Portage la Prairie. Messrs. W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, shipped to G. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C., a Guernsey cow and calf. This is the last car that will be shipped until next fall.

Several car loads of very superior hogs have been received at Griffin's pork packing house lately. At 5 cents a pound, live weight, farmers are beginning to see that there is good money in raising the right kind of hogs for sale. Not enough hogs are yet raised here to supply our own trade.

At a recent sale of Hackneys from the stud of Sir Walter Gilbey the top price, \$3,125, was made by the ten-year-old Danegelt mare Lady Keyinham. The next best price was \$2,940 for the Danegelt two-year-old filly Comedy. Fifteen lots brought \$500 or upwards. The yearling filly Bright Crompton by Hedon Squire sold for \$1,100. The six-year-old Chloris by Cadet made \$1,250. The average was \$475 on fifty-six head.

It is always possible, up to a certain limit, to add to the profits of stock feeding by improved breeding. But this profit is also largely conditioned on environment. Lack of comfort or shortness of feed soon blocks any advance made along the line of breeding, and under these unfavorable conditions the hardy scrub will do better than a more delicately reared pure-bred. Breed and feed are true yoke-fellows, and "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

Sheep breeders in Manitoba should not sell off their flocks, as some threaten to do, because the wolf bounty has been reduced. Sheep can be easily made the best paying stock on the farm.

Cattle have a very capacious stomach, but they do not need to eat all day to get it filled. Even on pasture they spend a lot of time laying down. Experience has shown that in winter two feeds a day of a fairly mixed ration—all they can eat up clean—is quite sufficient to secure all the results that the system of the animal will enable it to attain to.

The great economy of pasturing off such crops as rye, rape, clover and vetches is becoming more apparent. No other method of providing fertility is equal to it. One hundred breeding ewes on a farm will do more than maintain the fertility of 100 acres of land, provided nearly all the food raised is consumed on the land, and provided clover to the extent of ten acres per year is one of the crops grown. From such a flock there should be 800 pounds of wool to sell in the spring, and one hundred fat lambs to sell in the summer of 75 pounds each live weight. If the lambs are fed one-quarter of a pound of oil meal per day, it would more than return to the soil all the fertility removed by the sale of lambs. Good management would bring a return of \$5 to \$10 per head from each ewe, and the farmer might still maintain his flock without deterioration.

Lambing season has passed for this year, but we suppose good ideas are always seasonable. An old farmer, who has had a good deal of experience in sheep raising, recently told one of *The Nor-West Farmer* reporters that he had a scheme for taking sheep take to young lambs which they had disowned, he had never found to fail, neither had he found it practised by anyone. He had never but once—and that long ago—seen it in print. In a case of this kind he takes a knife, and, making a small cut upon the nose of the sheep, allows the blood to drop on the lamb. The sheep will lick the blood from the little creature, and will own it at once. There is sometimes a good deal of trouble in this way, and that at a very busy season, too. He had also a plan of his own for dealing with lambs which had become chilled and were likely to perish; he had found it even better than taking them to the house. It consisted in burying the lamb in a spot in the manure heap where the manure was heating. Only the head was left out. The lamb was immediately brought to by the heat, but without inhaling the hot-house atmosphere of the house.

TURNBULL & McMANUS,

216 McDERMOT ST., WINNIPEG.

WELLAND VALE BICYCLES

A FEW SECOND HAND BICYCLES.

Repairing in all its branches.

Write at once.

MANITOBA

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

HOUKES & WHEELDON,
PROPRIETORS.

Write for Designs and Prices.

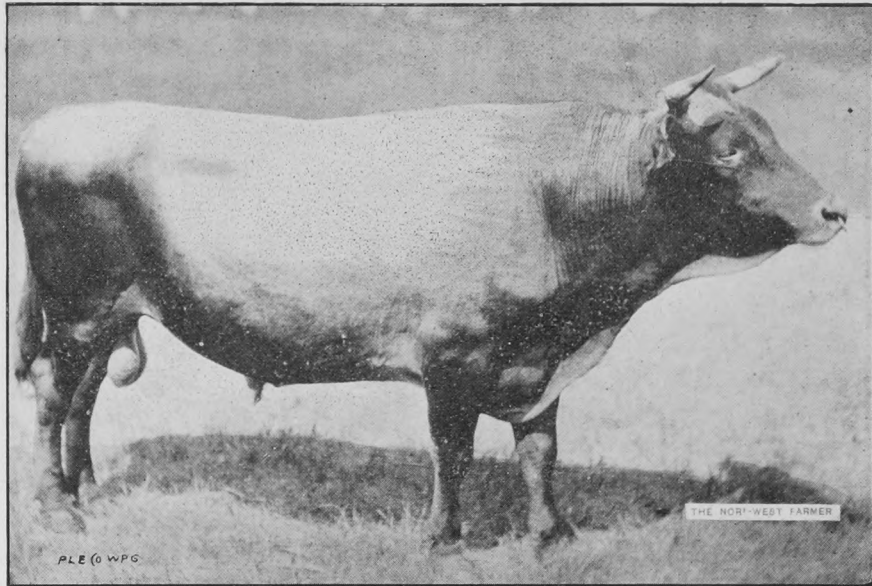
WORKS AND OFFICE—

231 NOTRE DAME AVENUE,

(Near Grace Church)

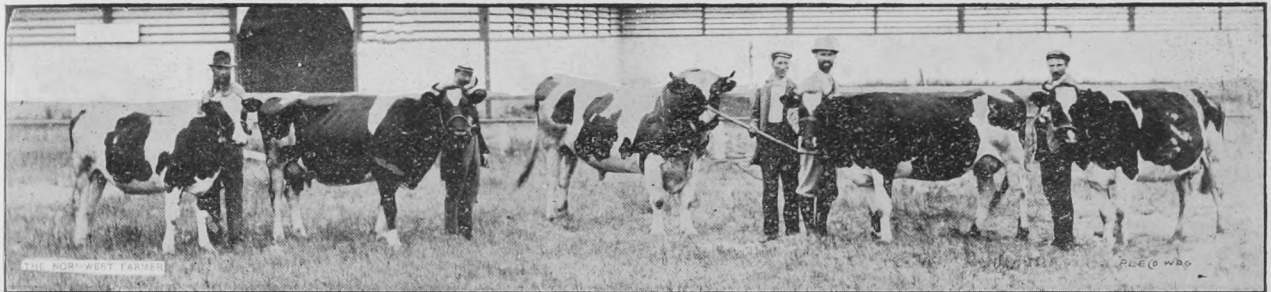
WINNIPEG, MAN.





Prize-Winning Jersey Bull, Belvidere Stoke Pogis.

Sire, Mighty Dollar (24051); dam, Hugo Beauty (31576). The property of Wm. Murray, Dugald, Man., and exhibited at Winnipeg Industrial, 1898.



Flossette Teake.

Daisy Teake's Queen.

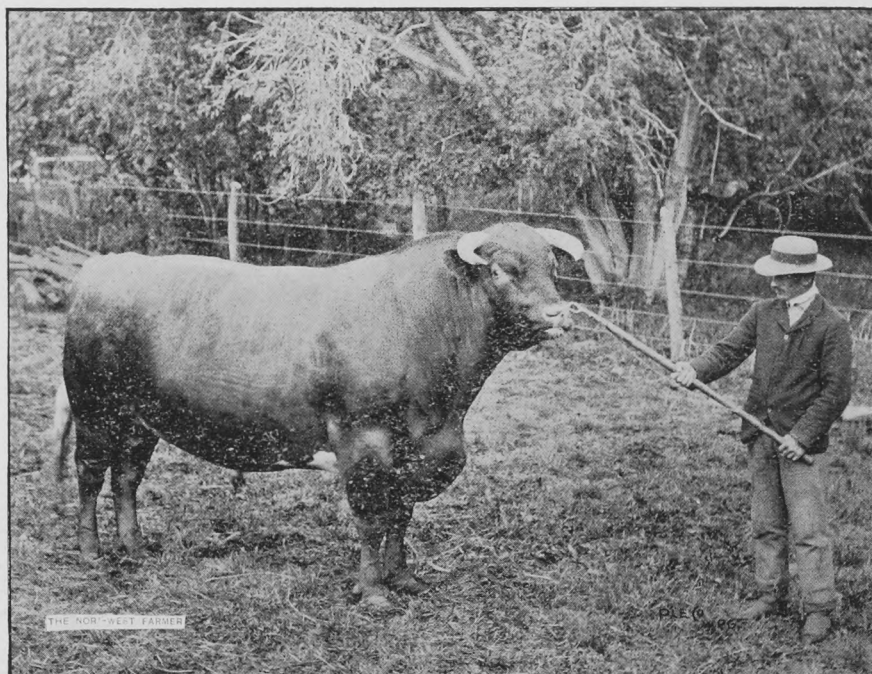
Ykema Mercedes King.

Rosy Teake.

Fanny Teake.

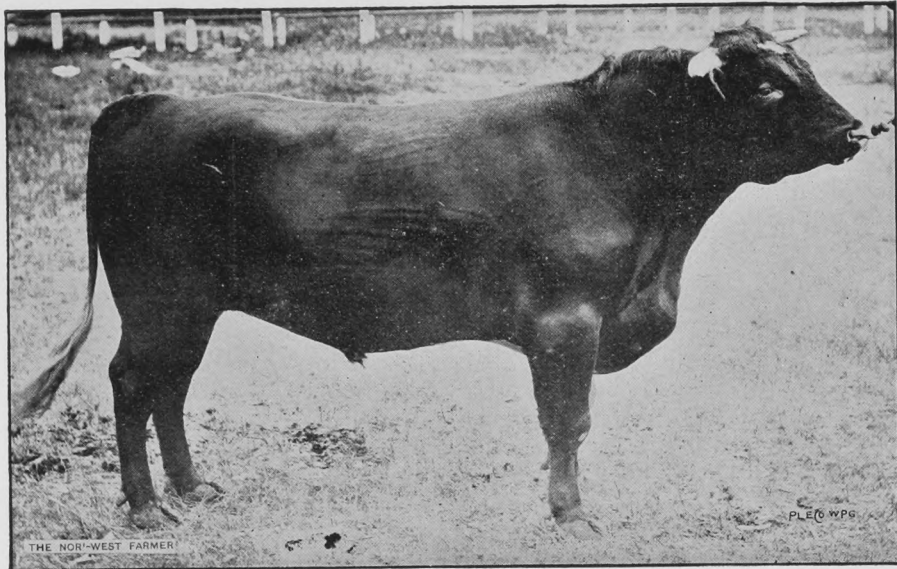
First Prize Herd of Holsteins at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, 1898, and First as the Best Dairy Herd on the Grounds at Winnipeg, the Property of Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge, Man.

Ykema Mercedes King, first and silver medal at Winnipeg; Daisy Teake's Queen, first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg, and also as best dairy cow of any breed, also second prize in the milk test; Fanny Teake, daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen, 1st prize in milk test; Rosy Teake, niece of Daisy Teake's Queen, second in milk test, 1897; Flossette Teake, daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen, second as a yearling.



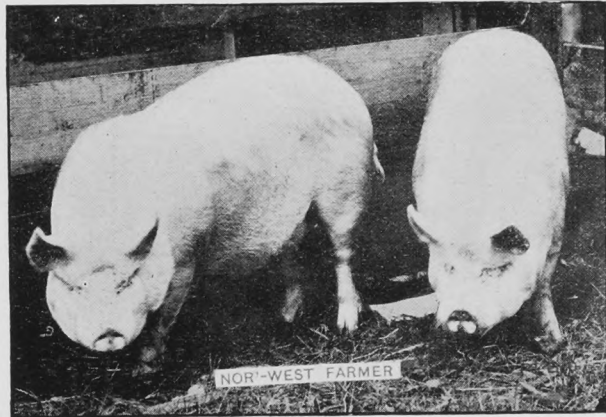
Shorthorn Bull, Village Hero.

The well-known veteran prize winner of Manitoba show rings, as shown at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, 1898, now 8 years' old, the heaviest bull in Manitoba. The property of Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man.



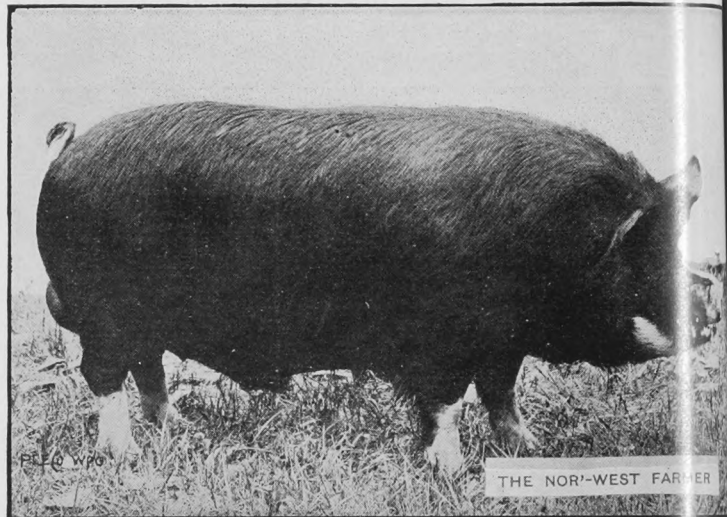
Prize-Winning Shorthorn Bull, Sir Walter III (23389);

Sire, Sir Walter (17442) ; dam, Rosie Victor (17862). The property of Alex. Morrison, Carman, Man., and shown at Winnipeg Industrial, 1898.



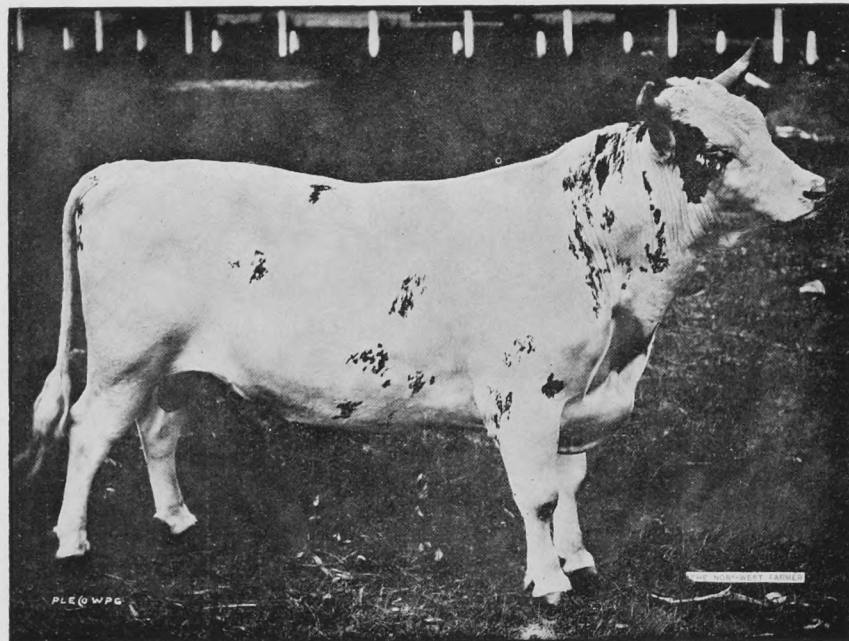
Suffolk Boar and Sow.

First prize winners, under one year, at Winnipeg, 1898. The property of K. McLeod, Dugald, Man.



Berkshire Boar, Western Boy.

Winner of first and diploma at both Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie fairs, 1898. The property of F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man.



Ayrshire Bull, Surprise of Burnside, the Property of the Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Winner of first prize for two-year-old bulls and silver medal for best bull, any age, at Winnipeg, also first and diploma at Brandon, 1898.

Live Stock Impounded.

Archie, Pound, Sec. 10, Tp. 15, R. 28.—One horse, color bay, about 14 years old, blind in right eye, badly marked on shoulder with collar; one horse, color bay, about 8 years old, branded P (not plain) on left shoulder. W. P. Orr, Poundkeeper.

Boulton, E. 1/2 20, 22, 27.—One bull, color red, about 18 months old. Fred. Vinnell, Russell.

Dauphin, Pound No. 8, Sec. 10, Tp. 25, R. 10.—One gelding, color black, 3 years old, one white foot and one white hind foot. Jas. H. McLean, Dauphin.

Dufferin.—One sow, color white, weighing about 200 lbs., no marks. C. F. Jenkins, Carman.

Dufferin, Sec. 25, Tp. 8, R. 5 W.—One mare, color bay, about 9 years old, left hind foot white, bell on, shoes on front feet, heart brand on left shoulder. Jas. Thompson, Elm Creek.

Ellice, Sec. 10-17-29.—One mare, color grey, about eight years old. No brands. C. M. Guay, Poundkeeper.

Ellice, Pound No. 5, on Sec. 12, Tp. 18, R. 29 W.—Five steers, viz.: One steer, color light red, 2 years old, brand J. T.; one steer, color black, 2 years old, brand J. T.; one steer, color deep red, 1 year old, branded J. T.; one steer, color black, with white marks, 1 year old; one steer, color black, with considerable white on face and body, 1 year old. John E. Armstrong, Balmerino.

Elton, 36, 12, 17.—One horse, color roan, has spring hock on high hind leg, 6 years old; also one horse, color bay, about 9 years old, both have halters on. J. L. Wannop, Douglas Station.

Franklin.—Two mares, color bay, with white hind feet; one mare, color chestnut, with white hind feet; one mare, color black, white face and white feet. George Pearce, Dominion City.

Macdonald, Glenlea Pound, Lot 12.—One mare, color light bay, white stripe on face, white spots on hind feet, weight about 1,400 lbs. H. R. Grayson, Royal P. O.

Morris, Ward No. 4, Lot 488.—One mare, color light sorrel, with white left hind foot and star on nose, with halter on, branded—diamond, G on left shoulder, age about 5 years old. Broncho mare. Geo. McDonald, Union Point P. O.

North Cypress.—One gelding, color brown, 4 years old; one gelding, color sorrel, 3 years old, one white hind foot, star on face; one gelding, color sorrel, 2 years old, star on face, one white foot. Wm. Ranson, Carberry.

Oakland, Sec. 19, Tp. 8, R. 18.—One horse, color gray, 9 years old; two mares, color bay, 9 years old. G. J. Colquhoun, Rounthwaite.

Pembina, Sec. 10-2-8.—One stallion, color cream, 3 years old; one stallion, color brown, one year old, white hind fetlock; one pony mare, color bay. Robt. Sprung, Poundkeeper.

Portage la Prairie, Pound, No. 5, on Parish Lot 127.—One pony gelding, color gray, with white face and white on hind legs, branded with a triangle on right shoulder. Robert Richardson, Portage la Prairie.

Riverside, Sec. 12, Tp. 6, R. 18.—One gelding, color bay, about 8 years old, white star on forehead and white hind feet. C. T. Watkins, Langvale.

Russell, Sec. 20-21-28.—One horse, color bay, white face, four white legs, no brand, about six years old; one filly, color black, two years old; one filly, color brown, two years old, with white star on forehead and one white hind foot. L. L. Roberts, Poundkeeper.

Saskatchewan, Sec. 3, 13, 20 W.—One horse colt, color bay, 2 years old, two white hind feet and legs, a white ring around front feet, white star on forehead and white stripe on nose. Oscar Gooden, Rapid City.

Saskatchewan, Sec. 16, Tp. 14, R. 19 W.—One gelding, color black, with two white hind legs, about 8 years old; one gelding, color dark chestnut, white stripe on forehead and two white hind legs, about six years old. H. W. Tuttle, Poundkeeper.

Stanley.—One pony mare, color sorrel, white face, branded with P on left side of jaw, also marks on shoulder and hips. John Klaholz, Winkler.

Tache, Pound on Lot 81, Lorette.—One horse colt, color brown, white spot on forehead, no visible brand, one or two years old. Alfred Lavallee, Lorette.

Westbourne, Sec. 22, Tp. 14, R. 11 W.—One bull, color red, four years old; one yearling bull, color red and white. G. Grantham, Poundkeeper.

Winnipeg.—One mare colt, color black, white stripe on face, left hind leg white, no visible brand, one year old; one mare, color black, white stripe on face, large white spot on left side, four white legs, branded B D on left hip, C R R on left shoulder, V X on right shoulder, about 6 years old; one mare, color grey, branded C R R on left shoulder, right front foot white, two white hind feet, about 4 years old; one mare, color roan, branded J on left shoulder, C on left hip, white star on forehead, about 6 years old; one mare, color sorrel and foal, branded S on left shoulder, 71 on right hip, left front and left hind legs white, white stripe on face, white spots on body, aged. F. Collins, Poundkeeper.

Fall Fairs, 1898.

Toronto Industrial—Aug. 29 to Sept. 10.
Western (London, Ont.)—Sept. 8 to 17.
Central Canada (Ottawa)—Sept. 16 to 24.
Woodlands (Meadow Lea)—Sept. 28.
Springfield (Dugald)—Sept. 28 and 29.
Lorne (Somerset)—Sept. 29.
Morden—Sept. 29 and 30.
Argyle, Woodlands, Woonona—Sept. 30.
Elkhorn—Oct. 1st week.
Gilbert Plains—Oct. 1.
Brokenhead—October 3 and 4.
Mountain E. D., No. 2—(Pilot Mound) Oct. 4.
Kildonan and St. Pauls (Kildonan)—Oct. 4 and 5.
Dauphin—Oct. 5.
Norfolk, No. 2 (Austin)—Oct. 5.
Rockwood (Stonewall)—Oct. 5 and 6.
St. Andrew's (Selkirk)—Oct. 5 and 6.
Minnedosa—Oct. 6.
Rapid City—Oct. 7.
Dufferin (Carman)—Oct. 6 and 7.
Mountain (Crystal City)—Oct. 11 & 12.
Virden—Oct. 11 and 12.
Beautiful Plains (Neepawa)—Oct. 11 and 12.
Woodlands, No. 2 (St. Francois Xavier)—Oct. 11 and 12.
Glenwood (Souris)—Oct. 12 and 13.
Turtle Mountain (Boisevain)—Oct. 13 and 14.

—We would be pleased to have the secretaries of the various agricultural societies in Western Canada send us a copy of their prize lists.

BRANDON GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

SOMERVILLE & CO., Proprietors.

BRANDON, MAN.

THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

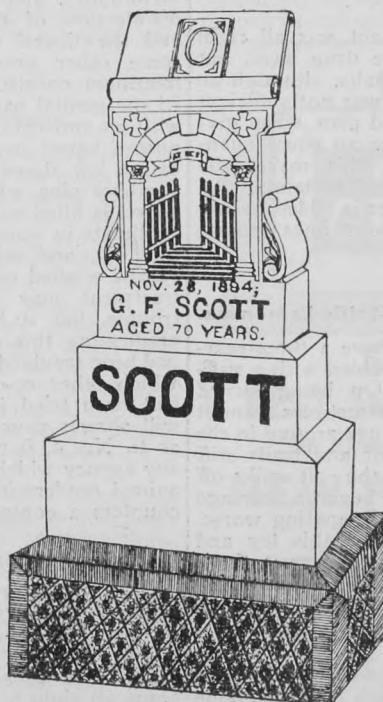
MANITOBA GRANITE.

DEALERS IN

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, TABLETS,

HEADSTONES, FENCES, VAULTS, COPING, &c.



The only shop in Manitoba using Pneumatic Hammers, Polishing Jennies and sawing their own stone.

SEE OUR

"MANITOBA GRANITE,"

The most handsome, durable and finely polished granite on the market.

SEND FOR DESIGNS AND PRICES.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

TRAVELLERS.—

W. C. Stewart,
W. Somerville,
D. McIntyre,
M. Cook.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

A Sick Cow.

Subscriber, Westbourne: "I have a pure bred Shorthorn cow out on the grass, calf sucking her, and she is due to calve again in January. This cow got awfully thin since she went on the grass, and looks very dull. Some mornings her nose runs yellow matter. She is a very valuable cow. I don't want to lose her. I am a subscriber. Please let me know through your next issue regarding the cow. She also coughs a little, but not a great deal."

Answer.—The symptoms are suspicious of tuberculosis, and you should have the cow tested with tuberculin as soon as possible, and in the meantime separate her from her calf and from your other cattle.

Indigestion and Constipation.

F. W., Qu'Appelle Station:—"A cow, 6 years old, pasturing on prairie and stubble land, came home restless, going down on her knees several times, and appeared bloated. She milked all right about two gallons. I kept her in the stable over night; noticed no droppings from her, and she gave only one pint of milk in the morning. I gave her one pound of Epsom salts. She had a slight passage during the day. It was very hard. She did not appear much better, so I gave her another pound of salts 36 hours after the first dose, which seemed to do her good. The cow has gone dry; would not drink for three days. I gave her bran mashes every day. What was the matter with her, and did I do right?"

Answer.—Your treatment was all right as far as selection of the drug went, but evidently one pound of salts, although an average dose for a cow, was not sufficient for this one. It is a good plan, when giving salts to cattle, to give an equal quantity of common salt. This makes the salts act more quickly and certainly. An ounce of powdered ginger is added to prevent the griping that sometimes attends the action of salts.

Dislocation of Patella—Stifle Lameness.

J. C., Hayfield:—"I have a three-year-old horse colt that is troubled with a stiffness in one hind leg. On being turned out of the stable, he sometimes cannot lift this leg, and if he swings around in the stall the leg remains stiff and trails stiff behind, when all at once the colt walks off all right. This affection began a year ago last spring, and is gradually getting worse. We have thrown water on this leg and rubbed it. This treatment appears to have no permanent effect. Please let me know your diagnosis and treatment."

Answer.—In front of the stifle joint of horses lies a small bone, the patella, which corresponds to our knee-cap. In young horses the ligaments which hold this bone

in place may become stretched so that the bone may get out of its proper position and become partially dislocated. When this occurs the leg becomes suddenly stiff and the animal cannot lift it from the ground until some movement releases the bone from its unnatural position, and the leg can be used as freely as ever. The condition may become chronic if the dislocation occurs frequently, and should be combatted by the application of a stifle shoe to the foot of that leg. This is an ordinary shoe which has welded into the toe a piece of iron that projects some two inches and is slightly turned up or rounded in front. With this shoe on the foot it will be more difficult for the patella to be displaced, and the ligaments will gradually shorten and keep the bone in its proper position, and then the shoe can be dispensed with. An occasional blister over the joint will help in effecting a cure.

Epizootic Abortion.

Farmer, Shoal Lake:—"I have been troubled with abortion in my herd of cows this year, and out of twenty-three all but eight have lost their calves, some discharging the foetus at five months and others ranging from this up to their right time of calving. (1) Are they sure to be affected next season? (2) Does this generally leave them so that they cannot be got in calf again? (3) Can anything be done to prevent the recurrence of the trouble? (4) Could the malady have been induced by too infrequent watering of the stock during winter?"

Answer.—The kind of abortion affecting your cows is highly contagious and spreads from animal to animal by means of the discharge coming from the cow before and after the expulsion of the foetus. Recent researches into the cause of the disease have discovered a germ or bacterium, which gains access to the genital passage of the cow, multiplies there and gradually invades the uterus or womb, when it causes the separation of the placenta (the membrane enclosing the foetus) from the womb. When the separation of the membrane has taken place, the foetus dies and is expelled by the contraction of the womb.

The disease has been successfully stamped out from herds of dairy cattle by means of careful hygienic and curative measures. The former consist in the isolation of all cases of abortion from among the rest of the herd, the burning of the dead foetus, membranes, and soiled bedding, and the disinfection of the stable by lime wash and the liberal use of carbolic acid, or some other good antiseptic. Curative treatment consists in the careful washing of the genital parts of the cows every day with an antiseptic solution. For this purpose a barrel may be placed on the floor of the loft above the cows and fitted with a rubber pipe, with a suitable nozzle. The barrel is filled with a solution of corrosive sublimate in water in the proportions of 1 to 2,000, and each cow in turn has the vagina washed out with the solution. This treatment may entail a good deal of trouble, but it has proved successful in eradicating this plague from herds which had been troubled with it for years, and in which other so-called curative treatments had been tried in vain. The foregoing will answer your queries 1, 2, and 3, and as to No. 4, it must be remembered that any agency which lowers the vitality of an animal renders it an easier victim if it encounters a contagious disease.

A Weak Colt.

B. F. D., Carberry:—"Colt at foaling was very weak in front leg, and swelled on outside of both fore legs from knee down. Is some better now at five weeks old. Have given no treatment. Will it come all right?"

WHERE VALUE LIES

The wheat will soon be gathered in and golden grain transformed into silver dollars. If you intend investing these dollars in harness, we ask you for your patronage.

OUR STOCK IS RELIABLE.

OUR WORKMANSHIP THE BEST

AND OUR PRICES ARE LOW

WRITE TO

PEIRCE BROS. WINNIPEG



There's
No Risk
In Using
FLEMING'S

LUMP JAW CURE

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use and every bottle sold under this

GUARANTEE

That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price \$2.00 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE.

TESTIMONIAL:

Nov. 24th, 1897.
Dear Sir,—I used your Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure last spring on an aged cow. Two applications effected a complete cure. A neighbor used it on a two-year-old heifer with the same result.
THOMAS KETTLES,
Ramsay Corners, Ont.

Address—
FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS, BOX 610, WINNIPEG, MAN.
OR ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Mention this paper when writing. 223

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

H. CATER, PROP.

Successor to J. M. Reisberry

Better than Klondyke Gold:

A GOOD PUMP

that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER,
Brandon, Man.
Write for Prices.



EDWARD BOYCE, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

316 TO 322 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grocery, Butcher, Baker and Commercial Wagons and Sleighs.

Answer.—Without seeing the colt, your question is a difficult one to answer, but it is wonderful how the crooked weak legs of a colt will straighten up, and the improvement that has already taken place is a good indication that it will come all right. If you are working the mare, don't let the colt follow her to get tired out."

Lice in Cattle.

Farmer, Shoal Lake :—“(1) Last fall, when still in good flesh, my calves became covered with lice. Used sheep dip and one or two other remedies, but without success. What is the best means of eradicating these pests? (2) Last winter one of my cows had one of her teats frozen. When she calved in April, I found that there were scabs on the end of and extending up into these teats and that the calf could not empty them. Milked her, but on account of her holding up her milk, these two quarters swelled up, became caked and finally could get no milk out of them. Is there any way of restoring them?”

Answer.—1. Apply fish oil to the calves, and kerosene to the woodwork where they are in the habit of rubbing themselves. This disappointment often experienced in the use of remedies for lice, lies in the fact that many remedies which destroy the mature parasites have no effect on their eggs or “nits,” and when these hatch out, the animal is soon as bad as ever. For this reason the remedy selected may have to be applied more than once. 2. There is no chance of restoring the lost function of the diseased teats until after the next calving, when it may possibly return. You should then milk on the good teats and let the calf suck the other ones, and if there is any possibility of the milk returning in those quarters, the stimulus of the calf will bring it.

Actinomycosis—“Lumpy Jaw.”

T. M., Solsgirth :—“Is it legal to sell the meat from cattle infected with lumpy jaw?”

Answer.—Actinomycosis, or “lumpy jaw,” is included in the test of contagious diseases enumerated in both the Dominion and Provincial laws respecting diseases of animals, and it is not only illegal to sell the meat of a diseased animal, but the owner is liable to a heavy penalty if he offers for sale a live animal affected with any contagious disease.

Eczema and Debility.

W. J., St. Francois Xavier :—“Horse's hind legs are swelling and hair falling off; has scabs on legs and watery matter is running from them; has failed away and has been scoured in bowels lately. What is the matter, and can anything be done? He cannot live long.”

Answer.—The skin disease is the result of the debility under which your horse is suffering. He should be well fed, and have oats or chopped grain twice or three times a day. Give him, three times a day, a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Clip the hair from the legs, wash them with water and castile soap, and then dust over the moist places a little powdered tannin and starch, one part tannin to two of starch.

—Among the visitors to the Industrial was J. E. Taylor, a very successful farmer from Milton, North Dakota. Speaking with one of our reporters, he said: “I am both surprised and delighted with the exhibits of stock which your Province can produce. To be candid, there is nothing which can compare with it in our state. Your cattle are simply magnificent.” Another one for the Prairie Province.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Educational Features of the Winnipeg Industrial.

Farmer from Assiniboia writes: “Allow me a little of your space to point out how in one way our Industrial exhibition might be improved. While criticizing the management of the show in certain ways, I wish it to be understood that it is in the most friendly spirit, as I believe the directors deserve the greatest credit for what they have already accomplished. I refer to the way the cattle and horses are mixed up in the stables. Amongst the horses even the different breeds were well mixed, but the cattle were slightly better, the different breeds being kept together, but bulls, cows, heifers, yearlings, etc., having apparently been tied up in the stall they happened to run into. Now, would it not be a great deal better if each class stood in the stables exactly as it is presented in the catalogue? A visitor to the show could then have 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize animals in front of him, and could test his own judgment with that of the judge. The way it was at the recent show, with the first prize in one corner of a stable, the 2nd in another, and the 3rd somewhere else, the majority of people have not the patience to follow it up, and thus a great deal of the benefit of the show as an educator is lost. Of course, there is a parade of the stock, but some people would like to examine the animals more closely than can be done then. Another thing I noticed was that even on the third day of the show a large proportion of the exhibitors had not been presented with their tickets showing the catalogue number of animal, etc., and others who had them kept them out of sight. The consequence was that in going round the stables it was necessary to keep asking attendants what class they were showing in, the animal's name, exhibitor's name, etc., all of which could be avoided if the tickets were given out promptly and tacked up in such a position that it would be easy to see what animals they belonged to.”

Carberry Mill Bonus.

Edward Booth, Sewell, writes:—“The statements made in your June issue, under the above heading would convey the impression that a great majority of the taxpayers in this municipality are eagerly anxious that a bonus by-law should be passed. This might apply to the tradesmen of Carberry and the farmers in the immediate vicinity, who are naturally enthusiastic about it, as a mill would help the trade of the town, but in the country a different view is taken of it by a great number of farmers, and those in the west end of the municipality are almost wholly opposed to it. If a vote was taken on it I believe it would be lost.

“You state that \$6,000 of a bonus has been secured, to be covered by the notes of the supporters. Many of these notes have been secured from men who feel that the mill will be a benefit to them personally and are willing to pay for such benefit in cash to be handed over to the builder of the mill, but who are opposed to the system of bonusing.

“I have never yet heard any reasonable argument in favor of the bonus system, but I am open for enlightenment. What is the bonus for? Is it to assist an “infant industry” until it has gained sufficient strength and worked up sufficient trade to support itself without further aid. If so, the old mill was nursed in this way, and if the bonus system had attained the object aimed at, the mill, had it not been destroyed by fire, would shortly have been self-supporting on the trade thus worked up. Surely then, if there is sufficient trade to support the old mill after the bonus had run out, the same trade ought to be sufficient to support a new mill without further suckling, and if the end sought by the old bonus is not attained, what are the circumstances which will make the present attempt at bonusing any more successful? I believe there is sufficient trade to support a mill without a bonus, but it would be foolish to expect anyone to offer to build on his own account, when, by waiting, he stands a chance of securing \$10,000.

“I am not familiar with the terms of the agreement made when the last bonus was granted, but certain advantages were to accrue to those residing in the municipality. How these advantages benefitted us is shown by the fact that I have had gristing done in Neepawa at three cents a bushel cheaper than I could get it done at the Carberry mill, and a neighbor of mine has bought Carberry flour in Brandon at a price ten cents per hundred lower than was charged at the mill. But we are told that we are to have bran at \$5 and shorts at \$6 a ton, and this without regard to the market value of the commodities. If this good miller would call a conference of the millers of the Dominion and instil into them these grand philanthropic principles, he would be deserving of a bronze statue erected to his memory. What guarantee have we that we can get bran and shorts at these prices? If the market value of this mill feed is \$8 or \$10 a ton, and the miller fills a large outside order at these prices, will it be any consolation to the farmer when he goes for his \$5 bran to be told that there is none in stock? A miller is only human. Can we expect him to sell bran at half its market value if he can get full value for it? Our local government has found that the system is wrong and have taken away the power of municipalities to grant bonuses. If it was wrong at the time this legislation was passed, it is wrong now. The lapse of time cannot make it right, and if the matter is again brought before the legislature, we look to the government to protect us and uphold the law as it stands.”

USE



SOAP

BEST IN THE WORLD.

WE HAVE A NICE LOT OF

NEW PICTURES

FOR

Royal Crown Soap Wrappers

Send for List or call at the office of

THE ROYAL SOAP CO.

Wanted, a Good Pig Pen.

M. H. Hull, farm instructor, Battleford, writes:—"I wrote to you some months back and received a satisfactory answer to my question, through the columns of your valuable paper, which was of the greatest value to me. The dairy department in connection with this school is now in a fair condition. Still, there is plenty of room for improvement. The information supplied by The Farmer in regard to the cultivation of green fodder for the cows when the prairie grass is drying up in the fall, and when the cows are bound to go back in their milk, has also been of great benefit to me. I would be glad of information as to the best style of a piggery to build. We have made pigs a success. When I came to this school, three years ago, there were only two sows. Last year I butchered over 3,000 lbs. of pork, and now I have over 100 pigs, little and big. My pig pen is altogether too small to accommodate them. What I want is a building large enough to winter about eight sows and, say, 25 small pigs, littered in July. To make good pork, we have to put our pigs in about the 1st of October. I would put in a number of the best and kill them about the 1st of December to make room for the balance. The climate here is much the same as in Manitoba. My pigs are all of the Yorkshire breed, and they give better returns here than I ever saw in Ontario. I had a sow 18 months' old which littered 16 and raised 13 of them."

Answer.—We offer \$1.00 as a premium for the best sketch of an improved piggery sent to us before August 25th. In the meantime we will submit an idea of our own for criticism. Select a situation fairly high and dry, with a southern exposure, and sheltered from the north by a bluff, if possible. Run your building north and south with a gable on the south end, in which good windows are placed, so as to admit plenty of sunlight. No beast gets on well without sunshine. You may use logs and have a flat roof, covered with hay or straw. Carefully shut out all drafts. Every such roof should be made thick enough to keep out extreme heat and cold. Make the house wide enough to have pens on each side of a central passage, say, 4 feet wide. You should plan to have the pigs lie higher than the average floor, on a sort of bed-room floor. They like a clean dry bed as well as you do. From each pen there should be a door into a yard. Each door-way to be made so as to have two doors, tightly fitted, with a few inches space between them, for use in cold weather. Besides the yard attached to the sub-divisions of your house, there should be a small pasture field, into which the pigs, or part of them, can be let out to pasture on tame grass, barley, etc. If such a pasture has shelter in the shape of green willows or poplars for shade, and a place to wallow in, you will then have something well-suited to raise pigs economically. Lay out for brome grass as your leading pasture. For winter use you need at the north end of your main pen an extension big enough to hold a boiler and a store of feed. There is no profit in cooking feed all the time, but you should have provision for doing so. To grow pigs in summer mainly on grass and finish them by Christmas is the correct ideal, but you must prepare for contingencies. In a fairly warm house it is not impossible to fatten pork and make it pay. Never let a pig lie near a stone wall. Logs bedded in sand make a floor good enough for all ordinary business.

The Rotary Disc Plow.

S. A. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, sends the following as his experience with the rotary disc plow:—

"We do not use the Spalding-Robbins rotary disc plow, but we have tested the Canton disc plow manufactured by the Parlin-Orendorff Co., and it gives us very good satisfaction on sticky soil, where no other plow will clean. We have used it only for a short time, and cannot speak very confidently as to its adaptation for the general work of plowing on a farm, but it is certainly a plow that will clean where no other plow will, and for that reason I do not hesitate to recommend it for very sticky soil. We find the draft about the same as the ordinary plow for the size of furrow that is cut. We have not yet tested in on prairie sod, and so cannot speak regarding that."

J. H. Haslam, Headingly, uses the Canton disc plow and speaks of it as follows: "I consider it the most useful plow I ever saw, particularly for the heavy clay soils in the Winnipeg district. It simplifies what was heretofore an extremely difficult problem, viz., plowing our heavy soil in extremely wet or dry weather. It cleans under all circumstances, and will plow deeper than is possible with an ordinary plow. It is suited for all purposes, except breaking, and will do admirably for back-setting. It does not clog and will bury completely any ordinary crop of grain (if that were necessary). It draws much lighter than an ordinary plow doing anything near the same work."

The Wind Stacker as an Aid to the Farmer.

S. Martin, Rounthwaite, writes: "Of all the improvements in agricultural machinery none is of more benefit to the farmers of the great west than the wind stacker. It does away with the dirtiest, most disagreeable and unhealthy work on the farm, and makes a better stack than can possibly be made by hand—that is, if a little brains are used to operate the stacker, for, if left to itself, it will only make a straw pile. In stook threshing it will stack the straw from one to two hundred loads of sheaves, and with stacked grain, if the stacks are put in a half circle, it will make almost as large a straw stack. Stock eat evenly around a wind-stacked straw stack, as the chaff and seeds are

evenly distributed through it, and if cattle are put in sheds at night and get a bite of chop, they will winter in splendid shape. Nearly every farmer intends to stack more of his straw, but alas, when the threshing day comes, he finds it takes him and all the help he can get to handle the grain. So he lets the straw be bucked away, vainly hoping to gather it up before the snow comes, which he seldom does, and then digs all winter for straw, losing the best of it, the chaff and seeds.

"By using the wind stacker the straw stacks can be kept all winter and burnt in the spring, if not needed. When straw is bucked over the farm the farmer generally burns himself short of straw, as the bucks will not burn clean in the spring. Last winter there was a straw famine, and hundreds of cattle were half starved in places where the sky had been red with burning straw last fall. Some farmers, who have not seen the windstackers working, are prejudiced against it, thinking that it wastes grain. The windstacker has no more control over the separator than the common carrier has. It simply handles what is given to it. The cost of operating the large packing houses in Chicago are largely paid by utilizing what used to be waste products, and it is only by doing the same and turning our straw into beef that we can hope for success. By putting the manure made on old land and growing barley it will clean the land and put it in as good shape for a crop of wheat as fallow lands. The windstacker can also be used to fill lofts or barns. It will do this better than any number of men can. Although made of dust, and to dust we must return, there is no longer any necessity why we should eat it and breathe it, either on the straw stack or around the threshing machine. The windstacker does away with all that."

Note.—We hope the farmers will profit by the experience of past years, particularly the bitter experience in many places of last spring, and not burn themselves short of straw. Many farmers resolved last spring that they would never burn so much straw again. See if they don't do the same thing again this fall. When the sky is red from burning straw piles away will go the straw again. All we have to say is, "Don't."



Success Follows It.

Among the many incomparable plows manufactured by the **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.** is the **CANTON DISC PLOW**. No implement placed on the market has such marked attention as the Canton Disc, and from statements by parties already using them in the sticky soils of Manitoba, it is quite evident that **SUCCESS HAS FOLLOWED IT**. In the sticky gumbo soils of Texas and other southern States, where the long Bermuda grass has almost taken possession of the farms, from the fact that the ordinary plows have failed to scour or turn the soil, the Canton Disc Plow was found to fill the bill to the letter, and for this reason the demand for these plows has increased rapidly to such an extent that very few of the ordinary plows are sold in these States. The plan upon which the Canton Disc is built makes the draft light and enables the operator to plow from one to ten inches deep and to go all day with absolute certainty that it will scour in any sort of land, no matter how sticky, and do perfect work in every particular. In offering the **CANTON DISC PLOW**, both **single** and **double** discs, we say without fear of successful contradiction, that we have the only perfect **DISC PLOW** on the market.

Farmers who intend buying plows will find it to their interest to see our stock of plows before purchasing. We have the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT** of plows and all kinds of farm implements manufactured by any one implement firm in America. **THE HIGH LIFT TRICYCLE GANG** and **SULKY** Plows are shining lights among the wheel plows of the present age; also the **NEW CHATHAM WAGONS**, the **AMERICAN MITCHELL WAGON**, **JOHN CAMPBELL'S BAGGER**, **KENTUCKY DETACHABLE SHOE DRILLS**, **DOWAGIAC DRILLS**, **THOMAS HAY RAKES**, **DUPLEX WINDMILLS**, **PUMPS**, &c. Our goods are sold in all the principal towns in Manitoba and Territories. Call and examine them or send for circulars.

JOHNSON & STEWART, Cor. Princess and William, Winnipeg, Man.

Kicking Cows.

Farmer's Son, Brandon, writes: "I noticed on page 300 of last month's Nor'-West Farmer a device for preventing cows from kicking. Now, I've had a little to do with both two-legged and four-legged kickers, and I admit they are both a trifle embarrassing. I do not know that any prescribed rules can be given for the management of the two-legged species, but I have had very good success with the bovine variety by tying their legs—not at her heels, as many people do, because that's no use, and she will fall down if you tie her that way—but, just above her hocks. Take a good strap, say three feet long, with a buckle on the end and lots of holes in it for tightening. Pass the buckle end around the far leg, bring it around the back of the leg. Bring the other end of the strap around the front and between the two legs; cross it behind the buckle end and bring it to the front again and around the other leg. Then buckle the strap tight—and good and tight, too. Now, let her at it. She won't hurt herself. If the strap is on tightly the most enthusiastic cow will soon give in. The writer knows, because he's been there, and once helped to break a cow which had run the gauntlet of three or four owners, each with a theory. The cow kicked their theories and them almost out of the stable, but this scheme so completely cured her that she became comparatively quiet. Of course, tie your cow in a stall before you put the strap on. Whatever you do, don't beat her. Try it on."

Note.—Instead of a strap a rope can be used, with a good-sized loop at one end and a short stick about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and from 8 to 10 inches long at the other. Have the rope just long enough to go round both legs, crossing between them. Put the rope around, insert one end of the stick in the loop and draw up until the other end of the stick can be twisted through the loop. A rope made of hair answers well, as it will not cut the skin. Tying up the right front foot answers well with some cows.

Fertile Eggs.

J. A. M., Cochrane: "Will you kindly inform me, through the medium of your valued paper, how soon after mating a pen of fowls it would be safe to set the eggs?"

Answer.—From ten days to two weeks. The percentage of fertile eggs will be much larger if the fowls have a good run, with grass and an opportunity to get insects, etc.

Pickling Eggs.

G. P., Pincher Creek:—"In the May issue, page 218, under the heading of 'Keeping Eggs Fresh,' it is mentioned that the eggs kept in lime water are preferable to the other systems. (1) Could you give the amount of lime and water to be used for, say, 500 eggs? (2) Does ordinary building lime do, or is it some special sort? (3) Would barrels do for storing them in?"

Answer.—(1) The following is a good recipe for pickling eggs: Take 1 bushel of lime, 8 quarts of salt, and add to 64 gallons of pure hard water, and put in a well-cleaned cask. The lime is to be well-stirred three times a day for three days. Allow it to settle, then draw off the water as clear as possible and put it into tubs or barrels. Fill in the eggs, and when the tub is full cover with cloth so as to exclude the air. If the above quantities are too large cut them down; take only a half or a quarter of the amount. If there is too much lime it is apt to burn the eggs, i. e., the yolks of the eggs will be

found solid. Good results have been obtained by packing eggs in shallow boxes and keeping them in a very cool cellar, turning them twice a week. They will keep for three months nicely this way.

Another good recipe is as follows:—Take a two-gallon jar, put in one gallon of water, one pint of air-slacked lime and one pint of salt. Drop your fresh eggs in carefully and keep them covered with water and you can keep them for four or five months so that they will be nearly as palatable as fresh-laid eggs.

(2) Ordinary quick lime is what is used.

(3) Yes, if they will not leak.

Protection of Young Pigs.—A Good Scuffler.

C. W. Springford, Morris, writes: "In your last issue a plan for keeping sows from lying on their young was given, and you ask if any one had seen it used. I do not remember going into a sty at home in Wiltshire, where there were young pigs, without seeing the rails around the sides of the pen as mentioned, and it always proved successful."

"A good scuffler can be made by taking mold-board off of a walking plow and set it to run about two inches deep. Go up one side and down the other of the rows and it will take out nearly all the weeds."

Bees.

P. W. B., Rosburn: "I wish to get a colony or two of bees. Could you give me the address of any bee-keepers on the Manitoba and Northwestern Ry. or within reasonable connection with that line of railway?"

Answer.—Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the desired information. Bees do well in Manitoba, and there should be more farmers keeping them.

S. A. Bedford says: "Probably W. J. Robinson, Portage la Prairie, has some for sale. He keeps a lot of bees and sells bee supplies."

Jos. Gatley, Austin, is another likely man.

Caterpillars in Hay.

Rockwood: "I am cutting hay in a swamp. The crop is light and largely infested with caterpillars. They appear to be the ordinary caterpillar frequently found on gooseberry and currant bushes. Please say in your valuable paper if these pests will injure horses or cattle that eat the hay. Will they die after the hay is cut, or will they increase in the stack? Can you suggest any remedy?"

Answer.—The caterpillars will probably disappear after the hay is cut. You will be very likely to find them on the ground either dead or as cocoons. They will not increase in the stack, though you may find the cocoons there, but they will not injure the stock eating the hay. We can suggest no remedy.

Information and Map.

W. E.—"Where can I get a map and literature giving information about Manitoba?"

Answer.—You can get this free of charge by addressing the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

R. P. Baugh, Moosomin, writes:—"Having compared your paper with * * * I infinitely prefer The Nor'-West Farmer, and intend carefully filing it when to hand."

Geo. Rankin, Hamiota, writes:—"I am well pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer. It is improving every issue."

Daniel Bain, Okotoks, Alta., goes our last big egg one better. He has a Plymouth Rock hen which laid an egg measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Next!

Young chicks frequently suffer from lack of grit. See that they have a good supply of it, for they require it for the proper grinding of their feed. Their run soon gets picked over, and then they are dependent upon their owners. If the supply is not forthcoming there will be trouble.

Perhaps one of the best displays of carriages and cutters to be found at the Winnipeg fair was made by the McLaughlin Carriage Co., whose headquarters and works are at Oshawa, Ontario. A careful examination of the design and mechanical construction of these goods carries conviction that their draughtsmen and mechanics are masters in the art of carriage construction. Their exhibit embraced nine styles of cutters and eighteen carriages of different kinds. Enjoying, as they do, an unchallenged reputation for building one-grade of work only, extending over a period of thirty years of uninterrupted business success and possessing the largest carriage factory in Canada, they are in a position to supply their trade promptly with the best grade of carriages and sleighs to be had in Canada. They also showed a large photo of all their employees, about 200 in number, and a glance at this picture convinces one that they are mechanics of no mean order.



A city business man, who gets to work at nine in the morning, takes an hour for lunch and leaves for home at four or five in the afternoon, little understands the hardships of the life of the farmer, who starts to work at break of day and frequently works on into the night by lantern-light.

A man to endure the hardships of a farmer's life, must be robust physically at the outset, and if he would live a long life, always keep a watchful eye upon his health. He should remember that it is the apparently trifling disorders that eventually make the big diseases. It does not do for a hard working man to neglect bilious attacks or spells of indigestion. If he does, he will soon find himself flat on his back with malaria or crippled with rheumatism. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It builds firm muscles and solid flesh. It is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It cures malarial troubles and rheumatism. It is an unfailing cure for biliousness and indigestion. An honest dealer will not try to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of a little additional profit.

"I was a sufferer for four years with malarial fever and chills," writes Robert Williams, of Kiowa, Barber Co., Kan. "Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and I now weigh 160 pounds instead of 130, my old weight."

Costiveness, constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until a regular habit is formed and may then be discontinued without a return of the trouble. They stimulate, invigorate and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that are "just as good."

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1898.



OUR EXHIBITION NUMBER.

A very large amount of space in this issue of The Farmer has been taken up by the reports of the summer fairs. These reports have been prepared with great care, and, so far as we know, are reliable. The prize lists are also carefully prepared, and will, we hope, be appreciated. We also have the pleasure of presenting good illustrations of a large number of prize winning animals and herds, also views of the stock parades and grounds of several fairs. On account of the large amount of space devoted to the fairs other matter has necessarily been cut down somewhat.

ELEVATOR MONOPOLY.

The announcement by the C. P. R. that commencing with this year's crop the company will furnish cars to producers of grain to be loaded direct from wagons or teams, provided there be no unreasonable delay about loading the cars, came as a kind of squelcher on the meeting called

by the committee appointed by the Central Farmers' Institute to co-operate with the independent grain buyers in fighting the elevator monopoly. This meeting was held during exhibition week in Winnipeg, officers elected and important resolutions passed.

This was a wise step for the railway company to make, and should settle the elevator monopoly question. It will at any rate show whether there was any monopoly or not. It is not likely that this concession will settle the grievance the farmers complain of. Loading from wagons is not the most convenient method, and will ultimately lead to the privilege being given to load from flat warehouses.

Farmers are now face to face with another difficulty. Unless great care is exercised in cleaning and grading the grain put into cars, there is danger that the farmers may suffer a greater loss than that supposed to arise from being compelled to ship through the elevator. This season will see a test of the importance or otherwise of the question that has been raised.

CROP PROSPECTS.

As we go to press the crop reports from nearly all sections show that there is likely to be fully an average crop harvested. From a few sections the reports are not very favorable, as the wheat is either very backward, or else very thin and poor for want of rain. Perhaps this year the crops are patchy in districts more than ever before, which is accounted for by the uneven rainfall. In some districts farmers have suffered loss by hail, but we do not think the loss so far is any more than the usual amount.

The wheat crop in Ontario has been a fairly good one, in fact, all crops are good, and the cut of hay has been a very heavy one. In the United States the crop of wheat is expected to be a large one, as there is an increase in the acreage of fall wheat and a large increase in spring wheat. The crop in the United States last year was 100 million bushels larger than that of the previous year, but owing to a shortage in Europe and India prices went up. This year it is estimated that there will be an excess of 60 million bushels over last year's yield. With the prospects of better than an average crop in Europe, the outlook for high prices for wheat are not very bright.

It is estimated that last year's wheat crop in Manitoba was somewhere around 25 million bushels. If fine weather continues for another week, farmers will begin cutting a crop that will approach that amount, if it does not exceed it. The damage by frost so far has been almost none, though there is no doubt that a few places have been touched, but just how much damage has been done cannot be estimated. Altogether we feel that we will be quite safe in congratulating the farmers on their excellent crop prospects.

—The fourth annual report of the Pure Bred Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has been printed by the Department of Agriculture and distributed.

—The stock exhibitors at Winnipeg suffered a great deal from the heat and mosquitoes during exhibition week. There is ample room for splendid sleeping quarters for them over head in the sheep building. By putting up screens of mosquito netting, most comfortable quarters could be made for them. It will pay the Exhibition Board well to make the quarters for the stockmen so pleasant that they will want to come again.

SOME EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
OF THE INDUSTRIAL.

The whole object of many exhibitors in attending a fair such as the Industrial is to win prizes and to sell stock. That there should be another object back of this never crosses their mind. We mention stock only because it is more in our line, and because business men, as a rule, know the value of making such displays as will interest and at the same time enlighten the public about their goods or in the use of them, for their business depends upon this. With stockmen it is different, and here is where the Fair Board can be of great service to the public, and to themselves as well, for the more interesting and instructive they make the fair the greater will be the attendance from year to year.

The exhibit of dairy machinery in the dairy building furnishes a good example of the educational features of an exhibition. There farmers can compare one machine with another and examine the various articles that go to make up the equipment of a modern dairy. It is impossible, of course, to exhibit stock in the same way, but everything should be done that is possible to bring out the great educational features which a stock exhibit possesses. In a friendly spirit we wish to point out where we think a few improvements can be made in this direction, for to many the stock exhibit is nothing but a jumble of animals.

In the first place, one sign, as cattle, sheep, etc., on the outside of a building is not enough. A great many people do not know a Shorthorn from a Galloway, or a Southdown from a Leicester. There should be a sign over the entrance doors of each horse and cattle barn and others hung up over the various sheep and swine pens, giving the name of the breed quartered there. A liberal display of these signs would be greatly appreciated by the public and at the same time serve as an educator.

The Fair Board prints a catalogue, but it loses its usefulness unless numbers are tacked up over the animals to correspond with the catalogue numbers. These numbers were not put up at all in a great many cases. Some few of them were up the last day, but they should be put up the first day of the show. They should be put in a conspicuous place where the eye will see them quickly and also associate with it the proper animal. If numbers are wanted on the animals when they go on parade, two sets of numbers should be supplied. As it was this year, the numbers of the stalls were taken for the catalogue numbers and led to no end of confusion. The catalogue was no assistance in finding an animal. Then it was too late in coming out. It should be on the grounds the first day of the fair. If necessary to get the catalogue out on time, entries should be closed a few days earlier, or perhaps an extra clerk might solve the trouble. It could with advantage be extended to contain the poultry, grain, vegetable and floral exhibits, perhaps also those in the main building. Properly handled, the catalogue can be made a most useful instructor in the hands of every visitor. It can also be made a source of revenue.

In the correspondence column will be found an interesting letter on this subject. The plan there proposed of having each section as shown in the prize ring stand by themselves in the stalls is an exceedingly good one, and would undoubtedly be productive of much good, if it could be carried out. To do so successfully it would require the hearty co-operation of the exhibitors, and to them it would entail a great amount of extra labor. Under the present plan their animals are all together; to separate the sec-

HAY PRESSES—

THE DEDERICK

**Steel Frame
Reversible
Hay Press.**

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.

Write for Catalogue.

Winnipeg, Man.

tion as proposed would spread them over three or four stables, and a man in showing his stock would find it very inconvenient. Extra help would be required. We doubt very much if the stockmen will fall in with the plan. If possible, by way of experiment, the male animals might be separated in sections. The plan, however, is the true one to bring out the full educational features of the stock exhibit.

The high fronts of the pens in the swine building no doubt serve a good purpose in making a secure pen, but children cannot see into the pens. The fronts of the pens should be made of some kind of open work, strong enough to keep pigs in but open so that they can be seen. It is also needed for ventilation.

The seats around the judging arena were well patronized. Another seat on the west side, higher up, would be a good addition.

The doors into the pens in the swine building should be higher and on hinges. A walk a few feet wide over the centre divisions of the pens would be a great convenience to exhibitors for storing feed.

Ventilation is badly needed in some of the horse barns. Each stall should have a little door through the outer wall.

It would be a great plan for the manager of the Winnipeg Industrial to call the stockmen together towards the close of each exhibition and ask for suggestions as to how the buildings can be improved or changed to make them more comfortable, and as to how the stock exhibits can be made better and more instructive.

The Industrial is making great progress though only a young institution. No doubt the manager and directors see many things they would like to improve, and doubtless will in time. We hope, however, they will always bear in mind the educational features of the exhibition in all their work, for it is the things we learn there, rather than the amusements, that stay with us and bring us back again another year.

—Prof. Wm. Saunders, LL. D., of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is on his fourteenth visit to this country. He will visit the farms at Brandon and Indian Head, spending a few days at each place. He will then proceed to the farm at Agassiz in British Columbia, and spend some two weeks there. On his return, about the first of September, he will again visit the Indian Head and Brandon farms.

A WEED EXHIBIT AT EVERY FAIR.

The idea of having a weed exhibit at Winnipeg was somewhat of a novel one and an experiment on the part of the Department of Agriculture, but judging from the attention that it attracted it was a move in the right direction. We believe that it would be a good idea to have a weed exhibit at every fall show. It is too late now to make arrangements, and besides there is no grant to cover the expenditure that such a programme would incur. We would therefore suggest to the Minister of Agriculture that preparation be made next year to have a weed exhibit at all the leading fairs throughout the province.

Suitable tents or easily moveable structures might be used so that they could be moved from place to place. What is perhaps a better plan would be for the Department to arrange with each society to provide a proper booth and a collection of weeds, the Government to supply a competent man to take charge of the booth. It could be made a good drawing card for the society. Let the society advertise that there would be a weed exhibit, and ask farmers to bring in specimens of new weeds. Perhaps a prize might be given for the best collection of weeds properly named. Rather a novel prize, to be sure, but there is no denying the fact that the farmers of Manitoba have a big contract on their hands in the weed question, and the sooner all are interested in their destruction the better.

We do not think the Government could do anything that would meet with such hearty approval as to help the farmers eradicate the weeds that bother them. A farmer learns quickly by means of his eye, and an ocular demonstration is always convincing. Let him once see the weeds, with their proper names attached, explain to him how they are to be destroyed, and he will remember it much better than if he read it ten times. We feel satisfied that money spent in this way would be money well spent and productive of much good.

We do not see that there is anything to prevent any society from having a good weed exhibit this fall, if they are willing to pay for the expenses of a competent man to take charge of it.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

One of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Central Institute was in favor of a school of agriculture as a means for furnishing the most aspiring class of young men in this country with such training as shall qualify them to work with a greater degree of skill and consequent success than their present opportunities will admit. Last winter Wm. Fulton, of Portage la Prairie, one of the most practical of practical farmers, made in the local institute a very able plea for the same thing. The local Government proposed to start such a school years ago, but had to drop the idea for want of funds. Meantime it may be as well to investigate the proposal a little more carefully, and see exactly what we can reasonably expect from such an institution. Every man who has spoken so far has deprecated the idea that they wanted to set up a college. They want something less showy but to their mind quite as useful to us here.

Now it so happens that the neighboring State of Minnesota has already a school that may well serve as a model for anything we could reasonably aspire to here. It has grown from modest beginnings to a great, well equipped, and well managed institution, possessing the deserved confidence of the farmers of the state, who visit it by thousands on every fitting opportunity. Its chief boast is that the bulk of its students go back to farms on which they may practice with confidence the lessons they have been taught at very low cost to themselves. It may confidently be asserted that this Province could hardly afford to provide anything so complete as the buildings, equipment and teaching staff of this Minnesota school. It may be well now to look at this institution from the standpoint of the rustic students whom the glowing eulogiums of platform orators have inspired with the ambition to profit by their teaching. It is the most natural thing in the world that such aspirants should expect, once their curriculum had been gone through, that farmers will be glad to pay them liberally for the skill they have acquired. But if the evidence of an ex-student, as given in a recent issue of the Farm Students' Review, the organ of the school, is to be taken as reliable (and we think it quite reliable), there is a wide difference between the assumed and actual market value of the advantages

conferred by the school of agriculture of Minnesota. In 1897 there were 25 graduates from the school, some of whom had left other callings to prepare for the promising chances that advanced agriculture was alleged to be holding out. Yet in practice they find that they are expected to do the same work on the farm as they would have done if they had never sought advanced education, and at no higher wages than the less educated man.

This may be quite true, but it does not prove that the farm school is of little or no value. The student may at the outset have very unpractical notions about the good he is in search of. Intellectual culture may be obtained on a farm as well as off it, and the combination of such culture with skill as a workman, must make a man more valuable. A cultivated mind is more discriminating, and its owner should pick up handicraft skill all the quicker for the added brightness of his intellectual faculties. One man may not see much in a better educated workman, but the next will, and it is part of the mission of these young men, whether they realize it or not, to prove to every employer that what they have learned is worth money, if not to him, to some one else.

CANADA AT OMAHA.

The 50,000 feet of space in the international building at the Omaha Exposition taken by Canada is being rapidly put into shape under the management of Mr. H. C. Knowlton, of Knowlton, Que. He is ably assisted by W. H. Hay, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm staff, whose decorative and artistic qualities are of a very high order, and under his management we can safely expect the Canadian exhibit as a whole to be a thing of beauty. The Western Provinces will make the biggest display. There will be a large display of native grasses and cereal products from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, minerals from every province, and timber from British Columbia, etc. This exhibit should prove a good immigration agent, and be the means of inducing many settlers to come to Manitoba and take up our prairie land. It is to be hoped that a good exhibit of Canadian live stock will also be made.

—A correspondent of the Montreal Witness states that hired men, new-beginners in the Northwest, have occasionally been done out of their wages on paltry pretenses by unscrupulous employers. Such has occasionally been the case in the past. But delinquent employers soon come to be known and are marked men. If newcomers apply in the first place to accredited government immigration agents, they are pretty certain to be sent to farmers of good reputation, who will pay all they bargain for, if the employee is worth keeping. It should not be forgotten that some employees also turn out frauds, but we grin and bear it, and don't carry our wrongs into print. It should also be kept in mind that a good few eastern citizens, not of the very worthiest type, have been known to come here to avoid the sheriff, and though that sort is getting weeded out of our farming and business community, the process of purification is necessarily a tedious one. The majority of our crooks are imported specimens; the rest of us are about as straight as they make them anywhere else on this continent. Verbal agreements are a constant source of misunderstanding, not only in the case of tenderfoots, but among old settlers. It is a very simple thing to reduce every bargain to writing, and prepare a signed copy for the use of each party to the bargain. If all such agreements are handled in a business way the opportunities for fraud will be few.

—A recent issue of the American Journal of Health pays a high compliment to the flour made by W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal. It says:—"We endorse Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour for the reason that it is nutritious in a high degree on account of its large percentage of gluten; that it is free from an undue percentage of starch and so does not dispose to indigestion; that it has a distinct uniformity of high quality; that it does not sour; that it produces bread which is both light and white. These are the distinctive characteristics of a first-class flour, and their absence denotes the inferior kind. The stomach will inevitably suffer from poor flour, which is the dearest in the long run. Sour bread ferments in the stomach, and finally dyspepsia results. Go on eating sour bread and you will become an incurable dyspeptic. And bread, biscuits, piecrust, etc., made from inferior flour are unpalatable as well as injurious. The reinforcement of nervous force—in short, every physical benefit to be derived from good flour may be ensured by the use of "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour." This is an independent and voluntary tribute to the high value of flour made from Manitoba wheat.

—The Canadian Gazette, London, Eng., says:—"Canadian food products are being brought more and more conspicuously to the notice of the English consumer in essentially the right way, i. e., as Canadian produce, which by virtue of its excellence is entitled to top price in the market. Thus at the Army and Navy stores, Canadian bacon, cheese and ham are on view, labeled as such, cheek by jowl, with similar American produce, and commanding prices one penny per pound higher than the latter. What better object lesson could be devised? Similarly significant testimony is, however, to be found in the leading trade journals. One large firm, of admitted position, advertising in the Grocer, refers to the great hold which Canadian bacon now has with the trade throughout the country, and predicts that the day is not far distant when the Dominion 'will enable us to entirely ignore the foreigner.'"

—That up-to-date swine shed at Winnipeg has its drawbacks. There is no black mud to wash off on show day, but if there was any pig there that had wallowed in the mire of those old pens round the fence in the good old times, he must have had an intense longing for the chance of a good roll in a muck hole all the time he lay gasping in the warm straw of his too clean pen with the temperature in the nineties. The educated farmer, and possibly a very refined show hog, may incline to clean straw and a dry bed even in summer, but the old-fashioned grunter that rolls in the mire under a willow bush in July and August is, in spite of his manners, far from being a fool. We draw the line at hog-wallow drinking water. That far we go along with the aesthetic hog raiser.

—Money won't hide. One contractor has just now contracts for building seven farm houses round Neepawa, besides a few in the town itself. The most distressful class just now are the loan companies. Their money is going back to them in handfuls and going out in dribbles.

—Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Qu'Appelle on August 3 and 4. The secretary has our thanks for tickets received.

Killarney held its fair on July 27 and 28. There was a good display of local exhibits and a good attendance.

Newly Furnished throughout.
All Modern Conveniences.
Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

DAVID W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR.

The Palace Hotel

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Accommodating Porter meets all Trains.

Open Day and Night.

Good Stabling in connection.

Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

NEAR ROSSER AVE.

G. P. HOUSSER & Co.

Dealers in

PINE, CEDAR, FIR,
SPRUCE, OAK,
MAPLE AND
BASSWOOD LUMBER.

We Sell Cheap for Cash.
Write for Prices.

Office and Yard: GADDY STREET,

.... **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

GO TO....

J. F. ROWE

THE LEADING

Photographer

For your Photos.
He makes the beautiful

PLATINUM PICTURE.

Sign of Big Camera,

Saskatchewan Ave., Portage la Prairie.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement
and College Journal.

Business Practice a special feature
of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students
may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

FARMERS

We are selling a **CONDITION POWDER** at 25c a pound that will fit your horses for spring work and overcome the after effects of fevers, etc. We retail over 100 pounds a week and every one who has used it speaks highly of it.

ARKELL'S DRUG STORE
CARBERRY.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

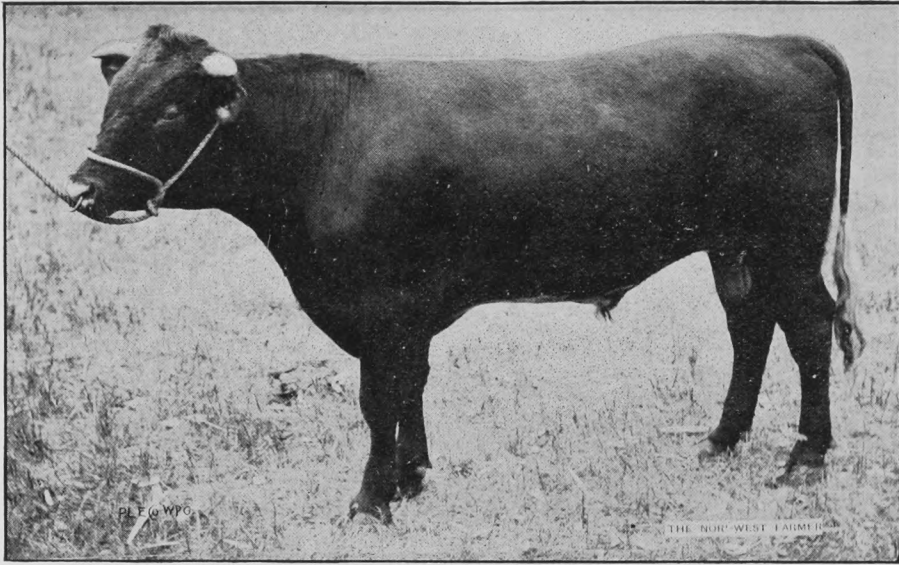
Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	McPhillips, R. C.,	Winnipeg
Bayne, G. A.,	"	McPhillips, Geo.,	"
Bourne, Robt.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Chataway, C. C.,	"	Young, R. E.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Doupe, J. L.,	"	McFadden, M.,	Neepawa.
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	Morden.
Harris, J. W.,	"	Bouchette, C. J.,	Selkirk W.
Lawe, Henry,	"	Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk W.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,

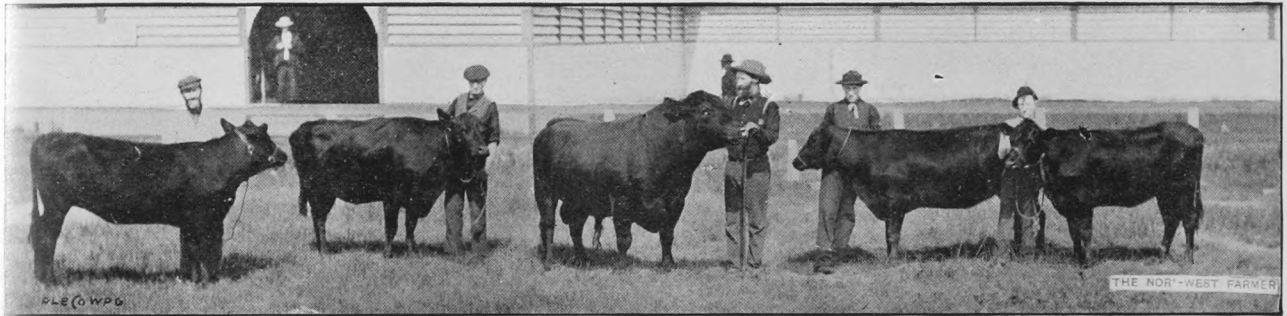
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other persons is illegal, and renders them liable to prosecution.



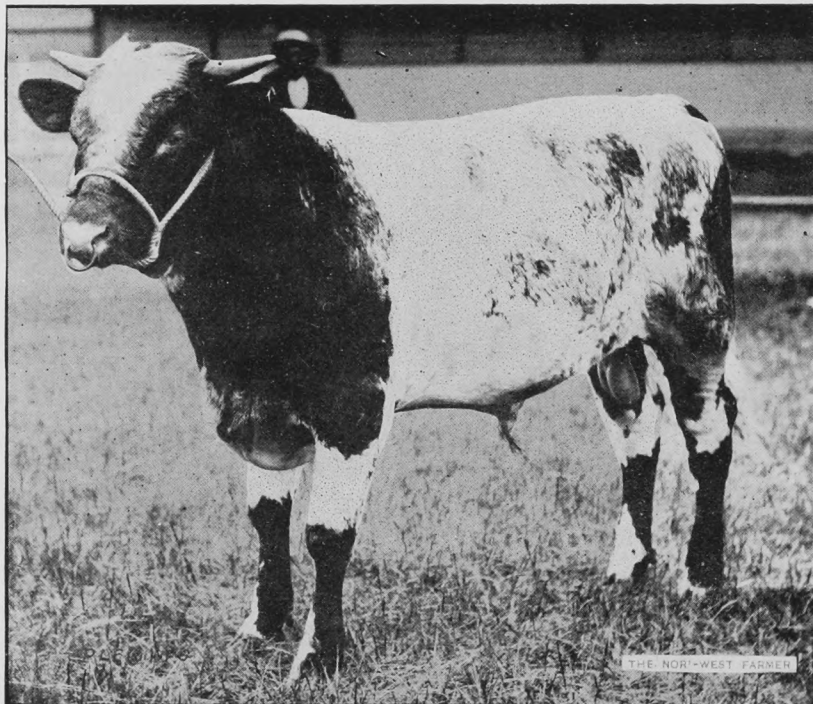
Shorthorn Bull, Talisman, the Property of D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Man.

Second prize yearling at Winnipeg, and first at Brandon, 1898.



Herd of Prize-Winning Polled Angus Cattle, the Property of A. Cumming, Lone Tree, Man.

The bull, Victoria's Montrose, was first in his class at Winnipeg, 1898, and first and diploma at Brandon, 1898. The heifers were also first prize winners.



Shorthorn Bull Calf, Crimson Knight.

First prize bull calf at both Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, 1898. Shown by the Hon. Thos. Greenway, now the property of Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man.



Prize Pair of Oxford Down Sheep, the Property of Alex. Wood, Souris, Man.

The ram won first and diploma; the ewe won first and diploma, and first with another as a pair of shearlings. The ram and ewe won diploma as best pair at Winnipeg, 1898.



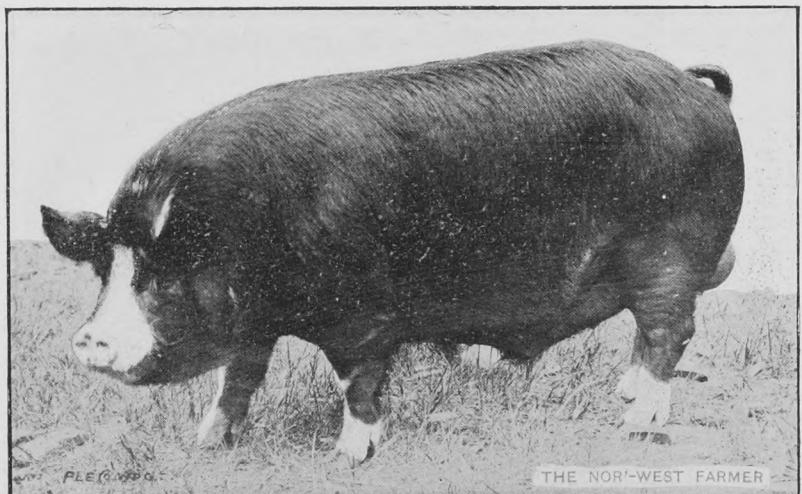
Miss Ramsden 7th.

Jubilee Chief.

Royal Princess 4th.

Prize-Winning Shorthorns, the Property of Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man.

Jubilee Chief, second at Winnipeg; first and diploma in Manitoba bred class at Brandon, 1898; he was first at Winnipeg, and first and diploma at Brandon, 1897; second in Winnipeg in 1896. The heifers were never shown before.



Prize-winning Yearling Berkshire Boar, Perfection, the property of R. McKenzie, High Bluff.

First at Winnipeg, and first and diploma at Brandon, 1898.



Dairying as a Specialty in Farming.

An Address by D. W. Willson, at Recent Institute Meetings.

In these days of close competition, when each man engaged in any particular line of business is striving not only for his own advancement and betterment, but also to see how much he can get ahead of his neighbor, sometimes by fair and sometimes by unfair means, business has been driven into special lines, and farming, to be the most profitable, must be carried on along those special lines. Farming is a most complex business than any other branch of the great world's business; and the successful farmer has to know a great many things about a great many different problems. He can hardly, in his short lifetime, hope to know everything about every problem connected with farming in general. He can only hope to know best the necessary things about some special department of farming.

For instance, a stock breeder must know something about breeds of cattle, about rations, about how to lay on flesh to the best advantage, about whether he shall deborn cattle, whether he should feed in the open lot or feed under shelter. All of these problems he must know. The horse raiser must know the problems connected with raising horses; the grain farmer must know all about that department of agriculture, and the dairy farmer should know the problems connected with the dairy branch of farming, and also be able to use his knowledge to the best advantage. The man who becomes thoroughly conversant with all of the problems that enter into dairy farming will have quite as much as any one man can accomplish. But, once having decided to take up dairying as a branch of farming and make it a specialty, he will find it much easier to work out and solve the problems connected therewith than if endeavoring to solve all of the problems connected with every branch of the industry.

The special dairy farmer is the one who succeeds. The general dairy farmer has a measure of success, if he gives it any attention at all, but not the measure of success that the special dairy farmer has. The special dairy cow is a part of the problems of special dairy farming, and the general farmer, of course, will depend almost entirely upon the general purpose cow. It is probably as much as you can expect of one who undertakes to make dairying a secondary and not his particular line of work. The special dairy farmer will study out the problems of feeding and breeding of cattle so as to produce the largest and best amount of milk at the least cost. He will go farther than that, and consider the problem as to whether it will be better for him to manufacture his milk into the finished product or furnish it to the creameries or cheese factories for the same purpose. It is generally acknowledged throughout the States and everywhere that the ordinary every-day farmer cannot make butter or cheese as profitably on his own farm as they can in the factories, nor can he make as much from his milk in that way. There have

been special cases where special markets could be had at convenient distances from the source of supply, but it requires in that connection a large amount of business acquaintance to make dairying in that way a specialty where the product is manufactured on the farm; whereas, the farmer furnishing milk to either creameries or cheese factories has only the two great problems of gathering and maintaining a herd of dairy cattle and producing milk at the cheapest possible cost, and these two are quite sufficient for the ordinary farmer, and more than many of them succeed in working out satisfactorily either to themselves or for their own business success.

All business to-day is being conducted on special lines, and it is the specialist who succeeds; the one who meets with the largest measure of success, who devotes his time and attention and work to one particular branch of work or business. It may be large and ramifying and include many other things, but the one main object to learn is how to conduct the special branch of work in which he is engaged, and in no department of the world's great business is that more true than in agriculture.

I have a friend to-day, a gentleman in Chicago, who is the owner of several large tracts of land in the central part of the state, which he devotes entirely to the production of corn and raising of beef. He raises the corn for feeding to stock cattle. He had devoted many years of his life, practically all, to that particular kind of work, and it is acknowledged by the agriculturists of the state that few people, if any, have succeeded in producing beef at so low a cost as does this particular individual. He is continually trying experiments along different lines as to raising corn and feeding cattle.

As an illustration of one of his experiments, I will note that he built a feeding barn one story high, in which the cattle were stalled and let out once or twice a day for exercise and air. Their feed was brought to them, water furnished them, so they had nothing to do but eat what was furnished, drink the water, and grow fat. He found that it took more pounds of feed to produce a pound of beef in that way than he had expected. He had expected the cost of production would be lessened from what it had been by his former methods of work. He changed his methods in this barn, and the next year his beef cost twenty-five per cent. less in the matter of feed than before. His latter method was to divide the barn into sections or box stalls, where three or four steers could feed. The water was in the yard, and they were at liberty to go in and out as they saw fit.

This is another illustration of the special advantage of devoting time and labor to the specialties in agriculture. We have in our district many farmers who have become wealthy through giving close attention to dairying in that line. Everything in the Elgin district connected with the farm tends toward the largest and most economical production of milk. Milk is the product upon which they depend for their income, and it is a continual study with all the farmers in that district how to produce the largest amount of milk at the least cost.

There are two methods prevailing in our district. One is where the farmer raises and feeds his own calves until they become old enough for milkers, such as he desires and believes will be profitable for him to raise, and the other is where the cattle are bought in the summer or fall or milked during the winter when the price of milk is highest. They are fed high and are in a condition to go to the butcher by spring, when they are all turn-

ed off excepting a few exceptionally good ones. The summer is devoted in that case to raising feed to care for the cattle during the winter. It is an open question with the farmers in the Elgin district as to which method is the better. Both of the different methods have their earnest advocates, each believing that the method they are employing is better and more profitable to the farmer. But in no section of the country can you find the dairy industry so highly developed as it is about Elgin among the farmers, and in no section of the country will you find the farmers making more money year in and year out, or getting better returns from their labor.

The conditions in Canada may not be favorable toward a complete turning of the farming industry into a specialty, and yet the dairy farmer who devotes his time and thoughts and labor toward making the most of his particular branch, will find at the end of the year, we believe, better returns than where his labor and work are divided. Not only in Canada or in the States, but in all countries where sections are devoted exclusively to the dairy industry, you will find a very high grade of intelligent farmers and farming; you will find better farms, better farmers, better cattle, and better people.

It has a tendency to develop the more humane and kindlier instincts in man. It takes something beyond the ability to hold a plow to succeed in handling one of the most highly nervous animals to be found on the farm—the thoroughbred dairy cow. Kindliness and gentleness are more necessary in connection with dairying than any other branch of farming. Thus men and children become better from being dairy farmers, and the boys and girls brought up on a dairy farm, where kindness and gentleness are a necessity, it becomes inculcated in them and part of their nature to be gentle toward dumb animals, and they are better men and women when grown.

Thus it may be seen that dairying as a specialty becomes a profitable business, and in this commercial age, when nearly all of our work and labor is turned in the direction of the almighty dollar, there is no one branch, or general branch of farming that brings better, surer or more profitable returns than dairying.

We will enumerate in order some of the advantages of dairying, so that you may have some definite starting point from which to base your calculations.

First—The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming, sugar-making alone excepted. Authorities differ, but the following figures are approximately correct, round numbers only being given. A ton of each product mentioned below takes fertilizing material from the soil as indicated by the figures: Corn, \$6; oats, \$7.50; hay, \$6; clover, \$9; potatoes, \$2; fat oxen, \$12; milk, \$2.50; cheese, \$21; butter, 50c. A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for less than \$16; a ton of butter takes 50c. worth of good from the farm and sells for from four to six hundred dollars. Comment is needless.

Second. Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farmers remote from market can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products and send them to market in compact and portable form.

Third—Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer, and it is the only finished product at the present time that can be sent from the farm. All

other farm products are finished after leaving the farm.

Fourth—Dairying brings a constant income. The man who raises grain, stock and other crops on the farm must wait until they are grown and ready for market; his income comes in a lump and he spends in the same way, and lives on credit the rest of the year.

Fifth—Dairying furnishes constant and remunerative employment the year round, and much of the time wasted in waiting for other crops to grow is profitably employed in caring for the dairy stock through this period.

Sixth—The work on a dairy farm is better sub-divided and does not come with a rush as it does in other branches, giving the farmers and dairymen an opportunity to do the work better and more substantially than where they are compelled to do it rapidly.

Seventh—There is no branch of farming in which skill and expertness pay as well as in dairying. To produce the best of dairy products requires something beside brawn; brain must be used as well. The dairyman must learn to work out the problems of breeding and feeding of cattle and manufacturing and making a finished product, and for this brain as well as brawn gets pay in cold hard cash.

Eighth—The opportunities for success in dairying are illimitable. There is always room at the top; always room for the best product, and for no other product of the farm is the general public so willing to pay top prices as for high grade dairy products.

Ninth—Dairying tends to morality. You will always find that the men on the dairy farm, who are successful in that branch, are more careful, humane, kind and gentle, because these elements pay in this line. Raisers and handlers of other stock generally are rough, coarse, and, many times, brutal. The cow is a great teacher of kindness and gentleness. She responds readily to these traits in her handling.

Tenth—In no other branch of farming has there been as good progress in working the problems for success as in dairying. The Babcock test, the separator and the facilities for getting the most from your work have been developed very rapidly in the last twenty-five years.

Eleventh—No other product of farming holds as steady in price for a series of years. Grain, stock and wool vary largely. As an illustration, we quote the prices made on the Elgin board for the first week in June from 1890 to 1897, inclusive: 1890, 13½c. to 14c.; 1891, 17c. to 18c.; 1892, 17c. to 17½c.; 1893, 18½c. to 19c.; 1894, 16½c.; 1895, 17½c.; 1896, 15½c.; 1897, 14½c.

Twelfth—There is no fear of over-production of the finest dairy products. As the supply increases the demand increases, and even faster. Had it not been for the amount of oleo made in the States for the last ten years, the demand for butter would have been far beyond the ability of the dairymen to furnish.

Civilization and dairying go hand in hand, and from the oldest records that we have these facts are proven. The higher the civilization, the more enlightenment, the larger and more extended the use of high grade dairy products.

With these facts before the dairymen, not only of the States, but of Canada as well, it seems to us that we ought to be encouraged and should be induced to follow a larger, more progressive, more extended and more intelligent system of dairying.

J. Dermody, Montgomery, Assa., writes: "Most state that The Nor'-West Farmer is worthy of being in the home of all farmers."

Superintendent Kinsella Talks to the Patrons and Directors of the Creameries in the N. W. T. Operated by the Government.

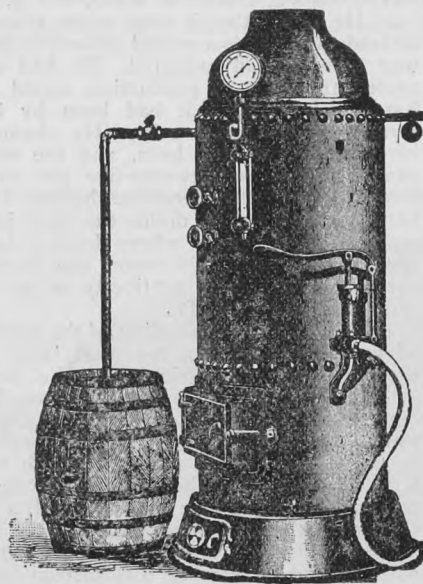
At a meeting called a few days ago at Grenfell, to settle some dissatisfaction amongst the patrons at that point, Mr. Kinsella gave some sound advice as well as information which will be interesting to other creamery patrons in the Territories. He said as follows: I believe the object of this meeting is that some of the patrons are not satisfied with the oil test churn as a means of distributing the butter fat accurately and justly amongst patrons, and that some of the patrons are prepared to offer a better method of testing cream, as well as a better method, whereby more butter can be made from the cream than the creamery gives them.

"I have to say this that if our department would undertake to run the creamery business on the numerous systems, schemes, and so-called improved methods proposed by the various directors and patrons, that the whole plan of co-operative dairying would soon become a complicated and mixed up business, and I think I am safe in saying would soon go to ruin. Prof. Robertson is now working to a plan, which has been carefully and successfully carried out in other provinces throughout the Dominion. He has adopted the only true method of dividing the butter oil amongst patrons accurately and honestly in cream gathered work. This method is the oil test churn, which has been approved by all the dairy institutions in Canada and the United States, and has been found workable and satisfactory in Great Britain, Denmark and other countries.

"Patrons come to us saying that they can keep an equal portion of their cream at home and make more butter from it than the creamery gives them. Of course, without having any accurate means of testing this portion of cream, or without knowing what percentage of fat it contained. It has been found by actual ex-

periments made at the experimental stations in Canada and the United States, that taking an equal portion of cream, even from the same separation, that no two butter-makers can churn out the same weight of butter by two separate churnings. In many cases we find that the very farmer who finds fault, and who makes the so-called tests, gives the portion which he churns at home every attention and has it in first-class condition; whereas, on the other hand, the portion sent to the creamery gets little or no care, and in many cases the hauler finds it difficult to get a uniform sample for testing purposes. We very often see the cream arrive at the creamery in very ripe condition, containing large lumps of over-ripe and clotted cream as well as large chunks of curdy matter which remain on the strainer and is a complete loss. This condition of things is caused through neglect of proper and uniform stirring of the cream, and for want of chilling or cooling down before it starts to develop acid. Of course, the farmer butter-maker can make more butter of an inferior article at home. We know it to be an established fact that the bulk of dairy butter contains more impurities than creamery butter. These impurities are chiefly curdy matter, casein, sugar and lactic acid. We also find in dairy butter impurities, such as water and salt in large quantities, for salt itself is an impurity when used to excess in butter.

"I say, then, as coming to you from Prof. Robertson, that if any farmer can take an equal portion of cream, in the same condition, and finds it to contain the same per cent. of fat as the portion he delivers to the creamery, and if he finds that he can make as much or more butter of as good a quality by having it chemically analyzed, and that he can sell this butter for as much money on the wholesale markets as we can our creamery, I say, then, that he has found a better system than that we know, and he is justified in keeping his cream at home and making more butter and more money from it.



A Pointer ...TO... Cow Keepers.

You are making a lot of butter now. What is it worth? In many localities 10 cents, slow sale and pay in trade! If made six months hence what would it be worth? 20 cents and supply not equal to the demand. Now in raising wheat you must conform to the season. You cannot run the binder in January, but with proper foresight and management you can produce butter as easily, cheaply and in as large quantities when it is 20 cents as when it is 10 cents. Why, then, invariably be "long" on butter when it is worth nothing? It is not good business. Procure one of our **ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS**, which have been proved by severest tests to be the easiest running, cleanest skimming, simplest and most durable machine of the kind, and invest in this **FEED BOILER**. By its aid you can give each

cow a tubful of succulent feed twice a day with very little trouble. Even if you have no roots, any kind of roughage, such as straw, cornstalks, or hay chaffed up, mixed with a little meal and nicely steamed is made palatable and its milk producing value doubled. These Boilers cost no more than the old style slow process Agricultural Boilers and will do ten times the amount of cooking with half the labor. Indispensable in feeding hogs. Write for particulars to

R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD., 232 & 234 KING ST., WINNIPEG,

AND 18 ST. MAURICE ST., MONTREAL.

"But, on the other hand, if the farmer carefully weighs the matter, he cannot but admit that the establishing of the creamery industry in the Northwest has brought the price of dairy butter to where it was last winter and the earlier part of this summer. When he takes into consideration that the test used is the best known to-day in cream gathered work, and is carried on honestly and above board, and when a correct account of every inch of cream delivered and every pound of butter made from the same, is kept at the creamery subject to the examination of the directors each week, and when every dollar the butter sells for is paid to the people according to their tests, and when sales are made and every transaction in connection with the running of the creamery is put before the patrons in print over the name of the Dairy Commissioner, as shown by our detailed statement at the end of each year's business. I may, then, ask the people what more can they expect.

"While our department is striving to establish co-operative dairying in the Territories, and endeavoring to make a success of it as they did down on Prince Edward Island and in other provinces, and while we are anxious to meet the farmers in any reasonable way, yet, the business is their own, and they are not doing Prof. Robertson a favor by sending their cream. He is not encouraging this business for the purpose of making money out of the farmers, as I would infer from letters received from the patrons of the different creameries.

"I think you will agree with me when I say that if the farmers should discard the creamery system and drop back into the old way, they will be working against their own interests as well as crushing out an industry which has been the main feature in building up a number of the provinces of our great Dominion.

"There is, I have no doubt, plenty of room for the two systems, and where a farmer has a large herd of cattle and the facilities for handling his cream, and the talent for making a first-class article of butter at a small cost, I say then go ahead. But what we do object to is his calculating his wife's time and his daughter's time worth nothing, as well as that of his own, and his talking of the high price he gets for his butter by private sales, without calculating the cost of making, marketing, etc., which in many cases are three times as much as that of the creamery.

"I would strongly advise the patrons to give more attention to the care of the cream. In many cases the haulers engaged by the different creameries find it almost impossible to get a uniform sample for testing from some patrons' cream. Such cream contains large lumps of curdy matter, as well as a sort of thick clotted rind which forms on top. This, I think, is due to the warm cream being mixed in with the cold, without first chilling down that portion and having the two lots uniformly stirred before mixing together. The warm cream coming in contact with the cold causes it to develop acid very rapidly."

Replying to questions about the market prospects, and where the butter is likely to be sold this year, he said that, although the prospects are not very bright at present for our receiving big prices, yet, we have every advantage to get a fair price for all our butter this season. We have already secured a good trade with China and Japan, and look to the Western markets for the sale of a large portion of our make this season. It is just possible that Prof. Robertson may ship about three weeks' make of August butter over to Great Britain; that is, if we cannot find a good market for all our make in the west, and if he can make a fair price over there with the people who handled our butter with good satisfaction last season.

I am authorized by the Commissioner to say that this year he has arranged a cold storage account for opening up new markets. If we are not able to realize a fair price for our fall make of butter, a considerable quantity of it will be held over into the winter and shipped into China and Japan and Klondyke markets.

At the same time he will be able to settle with the patrons at the going market price. Such settlements would be made as soon after the creameries close as the accounts can be made out at Ottawa. I might also say that if such shipments of butter make one or two cents per pound more than the price paid the people at the time of settlement, they will get it later on, and if, on the other hand, the butter does not sell for more money they are sure of the full market price.

Possibilities in Dairying.

By D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill.

Mr. Willson is editor of the Elgin Dairy Report, and personally familiar with all the best points of modern factory dairying, which he brought out with considerable force at the institutes which he addressed. Sooner or later we must feel the force of the conditions that made dairying the only alternative when thirty years ago the virgin force of their soil in Illinois was exhausted and something must be done to renew it. Their land, largely through the influence of dairying, is now worth \$75 an acre, and even at that price they can make more off it by butter-production than by any other kind of farming. The cultivation of feed crops for dairy cows and their successful management is still their mainstay, and they have no second product to divert them from their main pursuit. They are, in short, dairy specialists and prosper in their business. Their latest quotation for butter is 16 cents, very much the same as our own. Mr. Willson quoted (July 1) 19 cents as the price of creamery here at the same date, but that is delusive, no such price can be had for the best creamery. In what he has to say about his own district he may still be held quite reliable, and on that he gave details that cannot be successfully disputed. The district round Elgin, roughly speaking 150x100 miles, is almost entirely dependent on and devoted to dairying. When it started on that line, thirty years ago, dairy practice was at its primitive stage, dairy science almost unknown, and all the mistakes and failures incident to undertakings in a crude stage of progress were made. But they stayed with it, and there were leaders in thought and practice whom they found it prudent to follow, science doing her share all the while, and Elgin still leads. Their board of trade meets every Monday, and the selling quotations are at the close wired to 40 or 50 cities all over the United States. Some of their first years' records were lost in a fire, but those of the last 26 years are entire. In the first year after the board was instituted the sale of butter was 30,734 lbs. In 1897 the year's sales were 44,291,020 lbs. For the 26 years the total was 367,853,203 lbs., and the total value a little short of \$100,000,000. For 1897 the value was \$9,756,063. The prices taken at five-year periods were: 1880, 28¢; 1885, 26¢; 1890, 22¢; 1895, 20.6¢; 1897, 18.4¢. In cheese the make for the 26 years had been 163,597,129 lbs., and \$1,378,000 worth of milk had gone last year to the milk-preserving factories. Trainloads of milk, say 20,000 8-gallon cans, to Chicago daily, and we have some idea of the milk production of the district. Milk production is going on all the year round; there are no spells of

hard work and alternate idleness, so demoralizing to young people especially, and their crop is never frozen. Their main crop is corn, going as high as 25 to 50 tons to the acre, and it is cut or shredded as fodder or stored in the silo. They buy in preference to breeding their cows, and want them fresh in the fall, to be liberally fed through winter and butchered in spring ripe fat. Shorthorns lead in this mode of action, Holsteins following. They grow no roots, and use oats and bran instead. Applying this to the prevalent conditions here, Mr. Willson contends that a lot of cows, as well as beef cattle, can be raised as an adjunct to grain growing, so maintaining the fertility of the soil. We can grow feed corn, and may expect to introduce the silo when it is better understood here. Bran at \$8 a ton makes cheap milk, and the coarse grains, sheaf oats, etc., not forgetting natural and seeded hay, make abundant variety all producible at very moderate cost. Some day, the sooner the better, we must give these things more careful consideration.

The fancy prices offered by the stores at Manitou for dairy butter induced several patrons of the creamery to withhold their cream, and the creamery had in consequence to be closed down. The store price was at once pulled down to 12 cents. Mr. Grassick, from Pilot Mound, has arranged for the cream of 60 cows to be sent by rail to that flourishing creamery.

The manager of the creamery at Regina writes as follows: "In the spring of 1896 a creamery stock company was formed in Regina, and a suitable building, situated on the exhibition grounds, was equipped with the latest improved machinery for making fine butter. The following season the company rented their plant to the Dominion government, and during the season 30,502 pounds of butter were made under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson; 18,564 pounds were sold in Great Britain and the balance in British Columbia and local markets. The prospects for the present season are good. Owing to a plentiful rain-fall during the latter part of May and the month of June, the grass is abundant, and the cows are milking well. Regarding the outlook for prices, I am informed by the Dairy Commissioner that the prospects are very bright, the government not only having obtained a firm foothold in the markets of Great Britain, but have succeeded in opening up a market for butter in Japan, which, with the prospect for ready sales in the Klondyke and British Columbia, owing to increased population, we look forward to a very prosperous season for our patrons."

I. H. McConnell has commenced to build another elevator at Hamiota, making the sixth in that thriving town.

Put up a supply of grass for the chickens next winter. Lawn clippings, carefully dried under cover, make a nice feed in the winter.

The Guinea fowl is a very tasty table meat. Many prefer them to chicken for a change. It might be used as a substitute for pheasant.

Manitou show was held on July 21 and 22. In the majority of the classes there was less competition than formerly. The ladies made a very fine exhibit of work. There is some talk of holding the next year's show in the fall.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. [2250]

Concrete Building.

Mr. Isaac Usher, who has addressed several institutes on this subject, is well known in the east as a manufacturer of hydraulic cement, and equally capable as a successful builder of the same material. In the old country, Portland, a quick-setting cement, is almost the only kind used, but on this continent a large proportion of the cement used is hydraulic, slower in setting, but ultimately quite as strong, always provided the conditions are suitable. Too rapid drying and frost are both very dangerous. Unless some degree of moisture is kept on in hot weather, the crystallization on which the strength of the cement depends, cannot take place, hence the alleged failures. Good work can also be done with common lime mortar, of which excellent samples may be seen at Birtle and elsewhere. Mr. Usher's description of his methods would apply the same to any sort of cementing medium, and is in all its main features the same as has been used by all experienced concrete workers. He uses a section through a barn built on his meth-

ten inches of building. Stones may be used in such walls to save cement, but Mr. Usher objects to their going within two inches of the inside of the wall, as they draw frost. He says that if the whole inside face of the walls is of concrete only it will not show frost.

It may be well now to go back and explain how the concrete is made. Clean gravel from the size of wheat up to a small hen's egg may be used. If a bag of cement, the same of sand and equal to five bags of gravel is used, it will make excellent concrete. A bottomless box, with a handle at each corner by which it can be lifted, is used. Into this the gravel is put, the cement over it, and the box then lifted and laid aside. The lot is turned twice dry, and then wet just enough to make it equally damp. If more than this is used the concrete is not so strong. When twice turned wet it is sufficiently mixed for use, and is then thrown in between the boarding, spread an inch or two deep, then stones put in as before, leveling up and packing down the sides with concrete. The face of the wall when finished will be rough or smooth, according to the skill and care with which this part

This is straightened to the desired level, thoroughly rammed down by beating with an iron-shod beater, and, if desired, the surface can be brought to any degree of smoothness by hand-floating or polishing with a trowel. For most purposes it is not desirable to have too smooth a finish, as it is apt to get slippery. Gravel about the size of peas, and very sharp sand, makes a good finishing coat; can be made quite straight by using a thick scantling as a rule, and then rubbing over with a wooden hand-float. Mr. Usher objects to stone as a foundation for such floors, but where they can be got handy we have found stones straightened over with sandy gravel all right.

Ventilation.

Besides dealing with building, Mr. Usher gave an interesting description of his method of ventilation. To begin with, it will only work in a tight barn, and the essential principle is taken from the working of a box stove. Shut every opening and open the lower draft and you have a strong draw at once. Open the door and there is very little draft. If you have half a dozen openings all round the stove the same thing takes place. In a stable wide enough to hold two rows of cattle with their heads to a central passage, he raises that passage a foot and runs along it a pipe 7 to 10 inches inside, according to the amount of air space wanted. Through this pipe pure air is introduced, and is found in practice to be 48° or nearly so, the very temperature most approved for feeding cattle. Between each pair of cattle he leads a 1-inch pipe from the main, boring holes in its sides and plugging up its outer end. In this way the air is sent directly under the beast's nose, without any draft. In a large stable he puts about ten shafts through the ceiling, each, say, 3x2 inches at bottom and a little wider at the top. This method ensures a better up draft than a wide shaft. He proposes to let these run up the hay shoots and open inside the building. His idea of letting the breath from the stock out among the feed was adversely criticized by Mr. Bedford, but his main idea is worth noting by every one building new barns.



Exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial of the Manitoba Marble Works, Houkes & Wheelodon, proprietors, 231 Notre Dame St., Winnipeg.

A special feature of the exhibit was several samples of their Manitoba red granite, which takes a very high polish.

od by way of illustration. The foundation must be dug deep enough to ensure an even bearing all round. A bed of concrete two or three inches thick is spread over the bottom of the foundation track, and into this large stones may be put, filling the spaces with smaller stones and concrete well rammed down. When this course has been levelled off the wall may be narrowed in to about 10 inches for an ordinary wall, the foundation itself being, say, 24 inches wide and 12 to 18 inches deep. Studding is fastened upon this at intervals of four to five feet, and the space between the studs is made six inches wider than the intended thickness of the wall. The inside of each pair of studs must, of course, be straight and the whole lot plumb and in line. Boards two inches thick are then introduced between the studs and on both sides of the wall to hold the concrete, and between them and the studs one-inch wedges are put that are knocked out and replaced every time the boards are raised, which may be every day. Every second day is better. A 12-inch board is used, and when raised it is kept down two inches on yesterday's work, thus making each day's rise only

of the work has been done. Mr. Usher uses the head of an axe to ram down his concrete. The writer, who has built a great deal of concrete, generally found a small spade, such as a lady would use in gardening, best both for spreading and ramming down his concrete. Blocks or scantlings of wood as grounding for inside fittings and frames for doors and windows can be put in as the work proceeds, and if any part of the face of the walls is rough a few trowels of ordinary lime mortar makes it all right.

All this is much easier shown by example than described in words, and for every new beginner, however capable, the help of an experienced workman for a few days is very desirable. Mr. Usher usually sends out a man to start any farmer who uses his lime, and in the east there are usually skilled masons who will contract for such jobs, the farmer laying down the materials and supplying part or the whole of the help.

Floors laid on a bottom made solid by ramming down are laid in the same way, a 2 or 3-inch layer of rough concrete covered by from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a whole inch of sharp sand and cement, 1 of sand to $\frac{1}{2}$ of cement.

Most grindstones are made to turn from just one side. Mr. Climie, of Sols-girth, uses a little ingenuity and has the shaft of his grinder fitted so as to put the crank which turns it (no pun intended) upon either side. This is not because it is so hard to turn, but because he finds it much more convenient in grinding mower knives, etc., and much less liable to cut the hands of the man who does the handle act. Besides, he is able to stand on either side of the stone, and, by wearing it away evenly, prevents that undesirable characteristic which is all too common in both men and grindstones—namely, lobsidedness. Another good plan is to have a coupling made for one end of the axle, so that a light rod, about four feet long, can be attached, and the crank put on the end of it. The outer end must, of course, be supported. This will remove the person who turns far enough away so that he need never fear the mover knives.

G. B.

A. W. Ivey, Griswold, writes:—"I am always glad to receive my copy of The Nor'-West Farmer, in fact my wife thinks it is the best paper out. There is always something in it for all of us."



Lady
Satanelle 9th.

Daisy of
Ingleside.

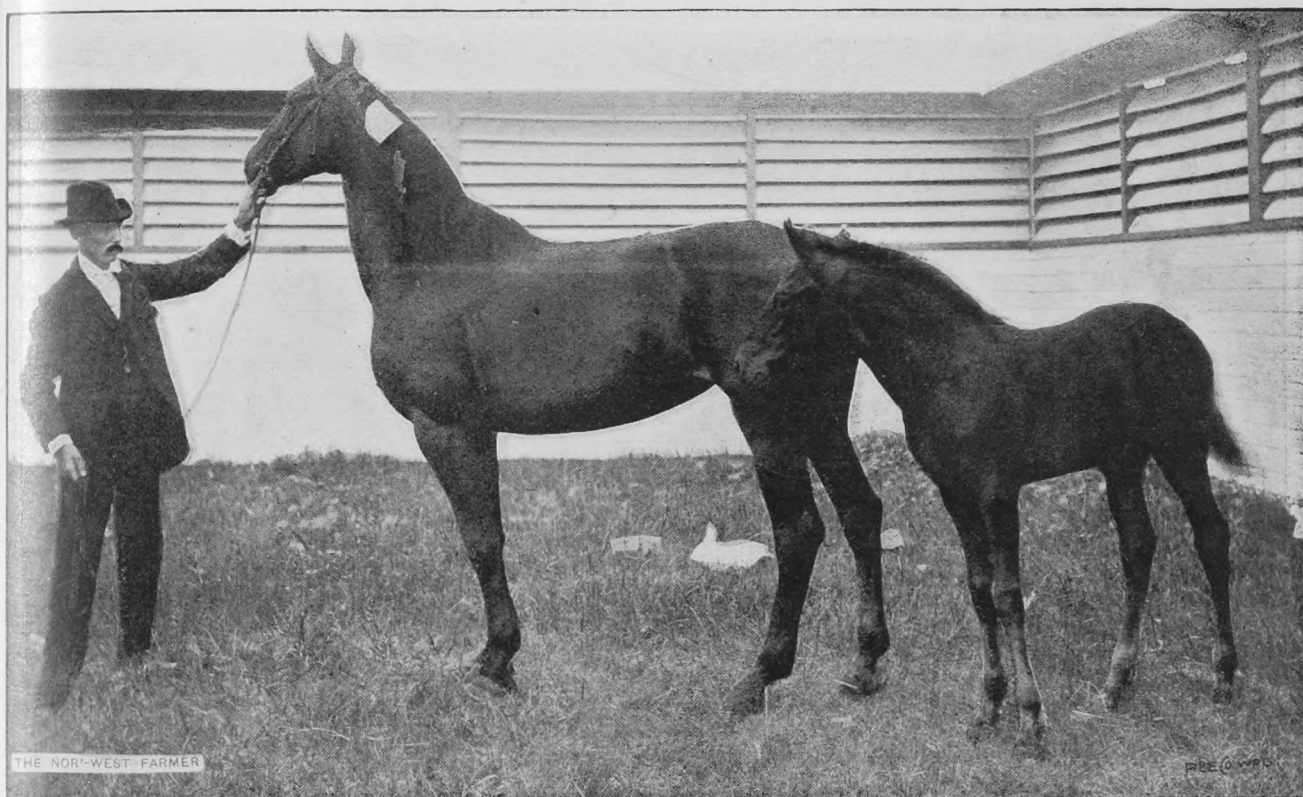
Spotless of
Ingleside.

Gipsy
Queen.

Duchess of
Poplar Grove.

Second Prize Herd of Herefords at Winnipeg, 1898, the Property of J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

Spotless of Ingleside, 1st and silver medal, Winnipeg; Daisy of Ingleside, second prize as a 2 year-old, was first prize yearling and in 1st prize herd at Montreal, Toronto, London and Ottawa last year; Duchess of Poplar Grove, a home bred one, was first prize yearling at Winnipeg. The other cows are from the F. W. Stone Estate, Guelph, Ont.



First Prize Brood Mare and First Prize Foal in the Carriage Class at both Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1898, the Property of H. L. McDiarmid, Medora Station, Man.

The mare won first at Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie last year; the foal is by the standard bred stallion, Accacia.



Jubilee Queen.

Roan Mary.

Frieda.

Vanity.

Judge.

Second Prize Herd of Shorthorns at Winnipeg, the Property of the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

The herd consists of—Judge (23419), first prize two year old and sweepstakes bull any age at Winnipeg and Brandon; Vanity, second prize aged cow; Roan Mary, third prize three-year-old; Frieda, first prize three-year-old; Jubilee Queen, first prize yearling.



Clydesdale Stallion, Burnbrae, the Property of J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon.

Winner of first in his class at Winnipeg, and first and sweepstakes for best heavy draft stallion, any age or breed, at Brandon, 1898.



Prize-Winning Clydesdale Mares, the Property of F. E. Algar & Co., Ponoka, Alta.

The mare to the right is Princess Georgia (2423) second, and the centre one, Mayflower (2435), third, as brood mares at Winnipeg; the mare to the left is Lilian (2436), second as a three-year-old filly at Winnipeg, and first at Brandon, 1898.



Drifting Soil and Other Problems In connection with Summer Fallow.

By S. A. Bedford, at the Central Farmers'
Institute Meeting.

Every year numerous enquiries reach me in regard to the best means of preventing loss from drifting soils, and it is my intention to give the result of experiments made in this connection on the Brandon experimental farm. The injury from this cause is sometimes very serious. The best of the soil is blown from knolls already impoverished by washing, etc., into hollows or ravines, where it is not required, often exposing roots of the grain plants on hills and covering those in the valleys. At other times the grain plants on a comparatively level field will be so badly bruised in early spring that a very little frost will completely kill them. Last year on this farm a large number of plots were completely killed out from this cause, while the unbruised plants in the same field were not in the least injured even by the ten degrees of frost experienced on the 27th of May.

The question may very properly be asked: Why is this evil more prevalent now than in the early years of settlement? One reason is that the vegetable fibre is becoming worked out and the soil is so thoroughly fined that there is nothing to hold it together. As an evidence of this, we are never troubled with soil drifting on back-setting, or even during the second year after breaking. I am a strong advocate of summer fallowing; still, I cannot deny that a fallow well worked offers a good opportunity for the wind-storm to get in its work, but I would not for that reason advocate doing away with fallow land, for as long as our rain fall is as light as it is, so long will it be necessary to fallow a portion of our land each year.

Because a small field under the protection of a hedge seldom drifts, some advocate the planting of hedges and belts of trees all through our farms. Now, I grant that a hedge is an excellent wind-break for a garden, and that a belt of timber on the exposed side of a farm is a good thing in many ways; still, the plan of dividing our farms into spaces sufficiently small for hedges to shelter all parts of it would be difficult, if not impossible. Even if the hedges were planted close enough for this purpose, they might not be at the right angle to protect the crops. A portion at each side of the hedge would be unproductive and seeding would be greatly retarded by snow drifts.

Some measures which lessen the injury from this cause are the following: Deep drilling, running the drills to suit the prevailing winds, and rolling when the soil is moist and before seeding. A plan, meeting with much favor in the Territories at present, is to plow the summer fallow early and shallow the first time and the second time quite deeply just before harvest and leave the land as rough as possible for the drill. A test of this plan is being made on the Brandon farm this year and will be reported on later.

I think the difficulty can be best overcome by bringing the land as nearly as

possible back to the condition in which it was when first broken, namely, full of vegetable fibre. This is possible only by growing products which leave a large quantity of roots in the ground, such as clovers and grasses. Clovers are still uncertain with us and cannot be depended upon to winter safely, but a number of grasses are perfectly hardy and can always be relied on for more or less of a crop of hay and pasture. We all know that the yield of hay varies very much with the variety of grass, and the amount of root growth is just as variable, but is generally in proportion to the amount of hay. We find that with us timothy has very little root growth, and after one or two years' cropping of grain nearly all of it disappears. The native grasses, such as western rye grass and Canadian lyme grass, have a much larger root growth than timothy, and the vegetable fibre is plainly seen for a number of years after the crop is broken up; but awnless brome grass gives much the largest amount of root growth of them all. A field seeded to this grass for two years will be a mass of roots several inches thick, and it takes a good many years to completely work them out of the soil. These roots certainly add a large quantity of humus to the soil for future crops to feed upon.

During our most severe wind storms last spring I found that grain on an old, finely worked piece of land was being badly injured by drifting soil, while newly-broken grass land only a few feet distant did not blow in the least and the grain on it was uninjured. A field on the experimental farm, situated on a side hill, is partially old, well-worked soil, and the balance newly-broken brome grass sod. The melting snow of last spring washed out gulleys from 3 to 8 inches deep in the old land, while newly-broken portions of it were not washed in the least.

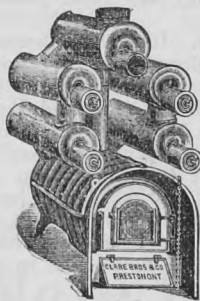
Having given some of the advantages likely to be gained by putting a portion of the farm into grass each year, I will now make some suggestions regarding the most suitable way to seed down to brome or other grasses. Although we sow a small field each year in the manner generally followed in the east, namely, with a grain crop, we do not find it the most suitable way for this country. Our rainfall is generally a light one, and in a dry

year the grain crop takes the greater portion of it, leaving the grass plant with a minimum supply. The result is that the grass either dies out completely or is so badly weakened that there is a very small yield of hay. A more certain way of obtaining a good catch is to plow stubble land during May or early in June, harrow once, sow the grass seed broadcast, then harrow a second time and follow immediately with the roller. As soon as grass, weeds, and volunteer grain is sufficiently high, run a mower over the field to keep the weeds in check, and good pasture will be obtained the first fall and a crop of hay more or less rank, depending, of course, on the spring rain-fall the second year.

I have, I think, given you a fair idea of how to grow brome grass, and I will now endeavor to tell you how to get rid of it; not a very easy matter, by the way, if not properly done. In the fall of 1896 we plowed up a field which had been in brome grass for over two years. The plowing was about six inches deep, the furrows narrow and well set up, the field thoroughly harrowed both in fall and during the following spring (1897), and sown to oats. After the oat seeding was finished the grass roots were apparently dead, but they soon showed life and choked the oats so badly that they yielded poorly, and this year we have a larger crop of brome grass on that than on other parts of the farm. The better plan is to break the sod in spring and backset it just before harvest. Every root will then be killed and the soil will be filled for years with decaying roots, which will hold the land together during our heavy spring winds and provide abundance of vegetable matter for the grain crops to feed on.

Wash for Fences and Barns.

A wash for fences or barns is thus made and will last for five years: Half a bushel of fresh lime is slacked and strained and three pecks of hydraulic cement are added, with water sufficient to reduce it to a proper liquid condition. Ten pounds of burnt umber and one pound of Venetian red are well mixed dry; four ounces of lampblack killed with sufficient vinegar are then mixed with water and added to



HILLBURN FURNACE.

CLARE BROS. & Co.

Stoves

Furnaces

Registers and Radiators

Hot Water Boilers.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

If you are thinking of putting in Hot Air Heating, you should see
our HILLBURN WOOD FURNACE and
you will have no other.



P.O. Box 1406.

180 MARKET STREET, WINNIPEG.

the other materials. The whole is diluted to make a barrel of 30 gallons. It must stand a few days and be frequently stirred before being used. A wash for inside work that will not rub off is made of one part of common lime wash, to which is added a thin paste made of half a pint of flour and boiling water.

The whitewash used by the United States government for the lighthouses and beacons, chosen for its permanence under the most extreme exposure to the weather, is made as follows: Fresh hydraulic cement of any good standard kind, not of the more costly imported kinds; three parts and clean fine sand one part, are mixed well with cold water and immediately applied. This gives a light brownish white that is not so glaring as the common lime, and has been found to resist moisture better than any other wash. It adheres to brick or stone or wooden walls or fences very firmly. In its application the walls are first wet with water, by which the adhesion of the wash is made stronger than if applied to a dry surface.

Another good wash is made in this way: Half a bushel of good fresh lime is slacked with boiling water and kept covered from the air during slacking to prevent weakening of the lime by the carbonic acid of the air. It is strained through a fine sieve or cloth, and seven pounds of salt are added; three pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of broken glue steeped in cold water and then dissolved in hot water, are then added, and when well mixed by stirring, five gallons of hot water are mixed in and the whole again stirred. This is kept a few days closely covered, when it is ready for use. It is applied hot, being kept in a kettle over a fire. This may be colored a light brown by burnt umber or a cream yellow by yellow ochre. A light gray is made by adding a small quantity of lampblack previously mixed with water and thoroughly stirred. One pint of this wash covers a square yard.

The Russian Thistle Gone.

Farmers will be glad to read the following from the Northwest Magazine, St. Paul:—

"It is an interesting fact that nothing more is heard of the Russian thistle, which a few years ago threatened to take possession of all the tilled land in the Dakotas, and so alarmed the farmers that special laws were passed by the legislatures to check its inroads. It cannot have been exterminated so soon by cutting down or digging up the plants, for it got a good start on many school sections and other unoccupied land where nobody had a direct interest in its destruction. Nature herself seems to have disposed of the pest. It seems to have followed the law of some diseases in the human system, which run their course and work themselves out. W. F. T. Bushnell, the editor of the North Dakota Farmer, is quoted as saying recently that the thistle has entirely disappeared from the Dakota prairies. Here is certainly a phenomenon worthy of the investigation of the wisecracks of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Let them find out whether there is any limitation to the life of noxious weeds."

Farmers in Manitoba would be well pleased if a great number of other weed pests would run themselves out or that there was a limit to their life.

Chas. Kydd, Douglas:—"I am much pleased with The Farmer, as it gives light on many things in regard to farming. The boys are especially interested in it."

A Conversation on Pumps.

Howard—Good morning, Mr. Cameron. I hear you have bought a new pump.

Cameron—Yes; I think I have got a good one, too.

H.—Is it wood or iron?

C.—Wood head and tubing, with an iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

H.—Do you think a wood pump is best?

C.—Yes; I think so, especially for wells not deeper than 35 feet.

H.—Why?

C.—The wooden pump will lift more water, will last as long as the iron one, does not cost nearly as much, and if any little thing goes wrong you can repair it yourself. If it was an iron pump, you could not do this, because you have not the wrenches for taking it apart. Then you would have to send for a pump-maker, whose charges are always high.

H.—I know that by past experience.

C.—If I had a deep well and used iron piping and an iron cylinder, I would have a wooden head and one length of wooden tubing.

H.—Why? What advantage would there be in that?

C.—It would not freeze as quickly as it would if the iron came to the surface.

H.—Have you seen the new pump that has two cylinders at the bottom, and the rods work on each side of the pump?

C.—It's the Anderson and the Hayes pumps you refer to.

H.—Yes; they are both made on the same plan. By their testimonials they ought to be very good. I was thinking of trying one the next pump I buy. They are very expensive, costing three times as much as the common pumps.

C.—Yes; it costs three times as much, and I do not think it is any better than the wooden pump, if it is as good. In fact, I have not seen any that beats the old log pump.

H.—Did you see the testimonials they have received? One man says that he has one of them in a well 75 feet deep and its works easy; and others along the same line.

C.—Do you believe all the testimonials you see? Why, such statements as the one you refer to are against common sense, and are not borne out in practical experience.

H.—I know I have never seen a pump that will do what they say their pumps will.

C.—And never will. It's a well-known fact that every foot deeper you dig your well, the more the power required to pump the water to the surface, and I do not believe the pump has ever been made that will lift water 75 feet, and do it easily.

H.—I think I will try this pump of yours and see how it works. I will have to get one before many weeks.

C.—It is the best pump I have ever had.

H.—It works easy. I would like to get one that works as easily.

C.—It is the best pump I have seen for wells under 35 feet.

Constant Soil Stirring.

Henry Ward Beecher says in one of his editorials: "I know an old man in Martin county, Indiana, who was a good farmer, to whom I once said, when at his house one morning:

'Deafnbaugh, how is it that you always have good corn when no one else gets a half crop?'

'Why,' said he, 'when it is wet I plow it till it is dry, and when it is dry I plow it till it is wet.'

The man to whom I told this anecdote, says our informant, tried the practice, and gained a fine crop.

WINDMILLS.

The Canadian Steel Airmotor



For the FARM is UNRIVALLED. Adopted by C. P. Railway and Imperial Government. Galvanized or painted. POWER, STRENGTH and DURABILITY guaranteed.

Full line of Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Limited,
Liberty St., Toronto.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL

COMFORTING

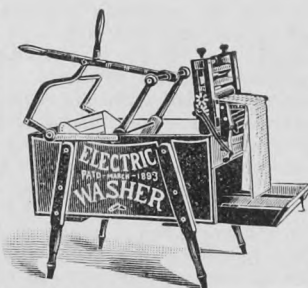
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1/4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BREAKFAST

SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

Special Agent—C. E. COLSON, Montreal.
1884



THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

EXCELS! ALL OTHERS.

The simplest and most complete, cannot get out of order, has Sliding Drawer to receive clothes, and made from the best of material.

Agents wanted. Territory for sale.

SEMMENS & SON,

194 York Street, - HAMILTON, ONT.
2389

NO TIME... Like the Present

To Subscribe for the Weekly Papers.

POLITICS AND WAR...

Are the chief topics of the hour.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM...

Sent post-free

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR...

The club price for the Weekly Telegram and Nor'-West Farmer is \$1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Address Box 1315. Remit by express order.

Winnipeg News & Pub. Co., Ltd.

J. B. Heatley, Sec'y. T. A. Bell, Mrg.



Low Headed Trees.

A great many fruit trees will be set next spring. One of the most important points to be considered in planting is to trim so as to make the fruit tree productive and its fruits easily harvested. The old idea that fruit trees should be trained to branch up six or more feet from the ground, so as not to get in the way of plowing, has long ago been proved a mistake. It is the fruit on the high tree that is most exposed to the winds, and which as windfalls brings less than half what it is worth, if carefully picked by hand. The low-headed tree will come into bearing early, and its naturally spreading habit of growth will keep it fruitful. Under trees thus managed there can, of course, be no plowing, but they will not need it. Grass is easily suppressed by the shade of low-headed trees, and a little mulch spread under the trees will keep the soil always moist enough for a thrifty growth of roots. Most of the fruit on low-headed trees can be harvested from the ground, or by standing on short step-ladders, leaving very little to be got by climbing among the branches.

Making Cabbage Heads.

Every year at this time the grower of cabbages finds his crop deficient in growth and unless stimulated by extra fertilizing not likely to make a remarkable head. Now, a cabbage that does not head is merely a bunch of loose leaves that cannot be sold at all. It does not matter what the cause of failure may be. Possibly the plant was originally a weakling, and with ordinary care and rich soil could not amount to anything. Or it may be that lack of cultivation or natural poverty of the soil is the cause of the failure to head. Either way the duty of the cabbage grower is plain. He should thoroughly cultivate the soil around the cabbage, and then apply a weak solution of nitrogenous and mineral plant food, the latter in the form of phosphate. If this is done at once the cabbages will start into growth so quickly and also so strongly that before the growth season closes the grower will probably be obliged to partially uproot his cabbages to prevent them from splitting open with the excess of plant food with which they are furnished. It is almost the only instance for which we can recommend liquid manures as paying their cost. In most other cases it pays better to apply the fertilizer early, and let nature supply the necessary water in melting snows and rains.—Ex.

The Brandon Horticultural society hold their first show on the 26th of August. As much of the success of the horticultural exhibit at the recent fair was due to the efforts of the members of this society, a good show is to be expected.

A common complaint this year among the farmers who have gone to the trouble of putting in a garden is that, owing to the dry weather in the spring, the plants were very uneven in starting, and many of the seeds did not germinate until late in the season. The writer visited the farm of Robert Reid, of Forest Station, about the 1st of August, and in looking around could not help remarking upon the difference between this plot and that of other

farmers near at hand. The difference, he was told, was due to the fact that when Mr. Reid opened a trench for seed he took a creamer can full of water, opened the tap and walked down the row before putting in the seed. This moistened the ground so thoroughly as to cause the seeds to germinate, and they came right along. "What do you think of soaking the seed before planting?" was asked. The answer was that in his experience it has been no good. The moisture causes the seeds to sprout, but, if the ground is very dry there is so little moisture that the young plants die. As to the time required for watering, Mr. Reid said that it was not much, that he and another had put in half an acre of turnips by hand his way in a day. If success was a desirable thing he considered the scheme very satisfactory, and that it almost amounted to the difference between a good and a poor crop from your garden in a season like this one has been.

Hail Destruction.

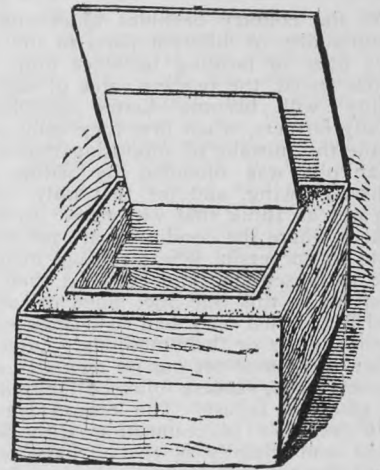
One of the most serious storms known for years struck the Neepawa district on the evening of July 11, beginning in the Riding Mountains. One branch went southeast over Neepawa, the other went east over the Eden settlement. The total loss in the two districts struck is estimated at 120,000 bushels, the proportion of this section actually under crop being very considerable. John Crawford, reeve of Rosedale, is the heaviest sufferer, to the extent of about 700 acres. Over twenty others lost 100 acres or more and a large number had a considerable proportion lost. In Strathclair a smaller storm hailed out nine farmers, and about 500 acres were also lost in Shoal Lake district.

The Northwest government has issued a pamphlet on noxious weeds, the information regarding which has been supplied by Jas. Fletcher, botanist to the Dominion experimental farms. Cuts are given of a number of the more dangerous weeds, such as tumbling mustard, tower mustard, hare's ear mustard, ball mustard, stink weed, pepper grass, cow cockle, Russian thistle and sweet grass, which is allied to couch grass but is more difficult to get rid of. Weeds are amongst the greatest enemies of the western farmer, and the Northwest government is to be congratulated on having taken active measures to post the farmers regarding the appearance of their enemies and as well regarding ways and means of destroying them.

A. P. Ruth, Barnsley:—"I like The Nor'-West Farmer very much, and trust you will continue to improve and become indispensable to every farmer in Manitoba."

A Hot Weather Convenience.

Housewives are not infrequently prevented from using ice in their summer housekeeping by the want of a refrigerator. The patent ones are costly and require greatest care to keep them wholesome. A writer who has used a home-made ice box for several years gives in Orchard and Garden an illustration of the same with directions for making this sat-



isfactory article. It was built directly on the sandy cellar bottom, and was really nothing more than two square boxes, one about a foot smaller than the other, with the space between packed with sawdust.

Each box had a hinged cover. The ice was placed on a rack at the bottom of the inner box, whence as it slowly melted the water sank into the soil. This inner box was so arranged that the shelves might be placed at different heights, according to the amount of ice. On these shelves the food was placed, and the only inconvenience of the whole arrangement came when fresh ice must be put in. Then a part or all of the shelves had to be taken out; but this had to be done far less often than in an ordinary refrigerator, as the ice wasted very slowly. The air in the box was always pure and sweet, and the food was kept at a lower temperature than in most ice boxes. Enough simple board shelves were provided, so that one set could be scrubbed and dried in the open air each week.

The 20th volume of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book has been received. It is a handsome volume of 357 pages, containing the pedigrees of 356 mares and 181 stallions, besides mares and their produce. The book is well indexed and gotten up in good style by the secretary, Arch. McNeilage, 93 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland.

New Industry of Manitoba.

THE BRANDON FELT FACTORY

MANUFACTURING

Felt of all kinds from pure Manitoba Wools, Sole & Upper Stock, Polishing and Saddlers' Felt, Lap Rugs and Horse Blankets, Wool Filled Bed Quilts, Felt Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Our Special line of Felt Shoes, with rubber sole securely cemented on to the ordinary felt sole, is pronounced by all to be the goods long looked for. The rubber keeps the sole dry, adding to the wear, and being corrugated, never slips, is especially prized by curlers, farmers and others who have to go in and about stables.

Our untearable horse blankets and lap rugs are made of a new fabric, stronger than any other material of twice its weight. See our sweat pads and saddle cloths.

For prices and particulars, kindly address—

FRED H. HESSON, Manager.

SENKBEIL BROS., Proprietors.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Shoal Lake and Vicinity.

As the country becomes older and the adaptability of different parts to the various lines of farming becomes more and more tested, the relative value of each locality will become better established. Many farmers, when first they came west, made the mistake of supposing that all of Manitoba was intended by nature for wheat-growing, and for that only. They do not all think that way now. In some places where the conditions are not favorable to successful wheat raising, many of the early settlers, who confined their operations to this one line, failed of success and found that they had to change either their address or their methods. Later on, when these men set out on new and well-chosen paths, success followed their efforts in place of failure. The reason I make this preamble in connection with Shoal Lake and vicinity is that I have found some farmers in two or three different parts of the province who farmed for a few years here, got their wheat frozen once or twice, moved away, and now they speak rather disparagingly of the place.

I was out among a number of the farmers in Shoal Lake and Rosburn municipalities in July, and found that for the man who is interested in stock-raising and dairying there is a good deal of interest to be picked up. To say that the history of wheat-raising here has always been satisfactory would be untrue. Probably, on account of the comparatively high altitude of the land, this locality has been subject to frost rather more than many others. Especially was this so in the earlier days of its settlement, when spring plowing and slower processes of seeding were used, and when the land was newer and a little more inclined to induce protracted growth. Of late years, however, their experience with wheat has not been unsatisfactory. Many of the farmers told me that they had not had frozen wheat for years, and that in other cereals they had had extra good success. These tendencies, though, together with unsurpassed advantages in the matter of pasture, have led the farmers into mixed farming, in which more attention is paid to stock than in the better wheat districts. If other men have found gold in wheat, these men have found that there are snug rolls of bank bills to be made out of horses and cattle.

One of the advantageous features which this locality is blessed with is a good class of farmers—not the kind who come to the country with barrels of money and no experience, but rather men who have won what they now own by a liberal use of elbow grease, combined with large quantities of good hard common sense—and, after all, these are the class of farmers who do very much more for the country and help far better to build up permanent success than the man who is born with the silver spoon in his mouth.

This season there is a good deal of building going on. On one four miles of road, near the town, I found four men putting up good-sized barns, stables or houses, besides a lot of other improvements. One especially good building which I came across was a new barn belonging to J. J. Stitt, of Rosburn, 81x56 feet, with 16-foot posts and stone stables.

Among the stockmen probably the most extensive and best known are the Menzie brothers. There are five of them, and



IN MANITOBA FOR BUSINESS.



David Bradley Mfg. Co.,

Successors to Furst & Bradley Mfg. Co., formerly of Chicago, Ill., but now located 54 miles south of Chicago, at

BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

Plow-Makers

For Over Half a Century

Are establishing Agencies throughout Manitoba for the sale of Implements of their manufacture. Their

"Garden City Clipper" Plows

Have a world-wide reputation for correct shaped moldboards and uniformly hard temper, and consequently they

Draw Light and Clean in the Most Difficult Soils.

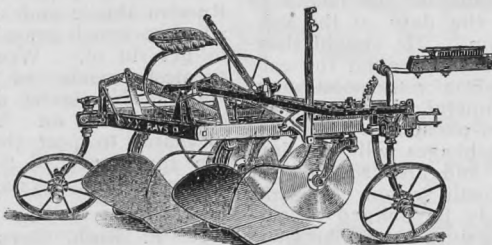
THESE BOTTOMS ARE USED ON THE

XX Rays Gang Plow

Penetrates anything plowable, and draws 50 to 75 lbs. lighter than other plows doing the same work.

Has a patented Stop that carries the plow bottom when at work—thus lightening the draft.

A powerful lifting spring makes raising the plow out of



the ground so easy that a 12 years old boy can easily operate it.

Fitted with our celebrated 'Garden City Clipper' bottoms they will scour in the most difficult soils.

It is furnished with our patent SPRING CLEVIS, which eases the strain upon team and harness whenever the plow strikes an obstruction, and which gives a more even and therefore less fretting draft to the team at all times.

TESTIMONIAL:

"DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., Bradley, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Man., May 31st, 1898.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, have to-day witnessed the working of your XX Rays Gang, 14 in., on the farm of Wm. Corbett, and we freely state that we consider it a first-class plow. It does good work, scours in the most difficult soil, and is very light draft for the work done. Your spring clevis on eveners is a fine thing."

(Signed) D. F. STEWART.
DAVID JAMES.

ALLAN MCRAE.
JAMES HAMILTON.

LATER.—"Allan McRae purchased above-named gang." J

For Prices and Terms and for particulars concerning agencies, please address our Branch House at Minneapolis, Minn.,

BRADLEY, CLARKE & CO.

Alex. C. McRae,
Agent at Winnipeg.



they operate five and a half sections of land. Three of them are in company, and I took a look over their farm. In the line of breeding they keep thoroughbred stock in horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Up to this year they have shown at the provincial fairs and did very well, but, owing to light feed, they have not appeared this year. It must not be supposed, though, that they have gone out of the business. Their aged Clydesdale stallion, "Wawanosh Chief," which always did well at Winnipeg, is still looking very well, and took part as heavy draft stallion, stallion and three of his get, and sweepstakes at the local show. He has covered 50 mares this season. They have about 60 head of horses in all, among them some nice registered Clydesdale mares and the Hackney stallion, "Canute." They breed Durham cattle, thirty head of pure bred and 100 head of grades. Their herd is headed by "The Korker." They have a flock of over 100 head of Oxford down sheep, with about as even and promising a lot of lambs as one could wish for. The large proportion of lambs in the flock proved to me that the ewes are good breeders. In Berks they have a boar and five brood sows, besides young litters.

Next at hand is the farm of J. E. Morgan—and a very nice place it is, too. Mr. Morgan is one of those farmers who believes that there is no actual sin attached to having his home attractively arranged and set off by a good garden, a lawn and a few rows of maples. Many of the farmers in some places, judging from their homes, seem to think that there is a great harm in all these little embellishments, but Mr. Morgan does not. He has a number of horses, which did well at Winnipeg and Brandon this year. A look through his band showed me a number of young stock of a first-class stamp. He has no registered stock as yet, but will get there before long.

Martin Brothers have also been familiar exhibitors at Winnipeg in past years, but their stock was also a little too thin this year to show with good success. They own a Clydesdale stallion, "General Lee." They started into horse-raising some years ago with one or two good grade mares, and have been breeding up, until now they have a splendid band of good growthy young stock. They also keep about 140 good Shorthorn grade cattle.

John McDonald's imported Yorkshire coach stallion, "Prince Rupert," is a beauty. Mr. McDonald has owned him now for three years. He took 1st at the local show, and his colts took six firsts at the same time. If he had not been on the road, he would have been shown and no doubt done very well at the Industrial.

A. Cummings, of Lone Tree, Rosburn, is another man who has a number of horses which have turned out very well. He owns the Clydesdale stallion, "Kintyre Hero." But it is as a breeder of cattle that Mr. Cummings is best known. He has both Polled Angus and Durham cattle, but likes the doddies the best. Visitors at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs would see his exhibit there. I found quite a number of farmers in the surrounding country had got bulls from Mr. Cummings and were going in for a Polled Angus cross. They like them very well for beef purposes, many of them rather better than the Durhams.

These breeders all live northwest of Shoal Lake. In other directions there are a number of others who own pure bred stock of various kinds, and, as is always found in a locality of this kind, the general character of the grade stock is above the average. Example is a potent factor. This, combined with access to sires of good blood, is bound to bring up the standard of stock in any locality. Another thing I found which augurs well for the success of the future is the pride which these

people take in their animals. The farmers here think they have as good stock as can be found in any other locality in Manitoba—and they are not far out.

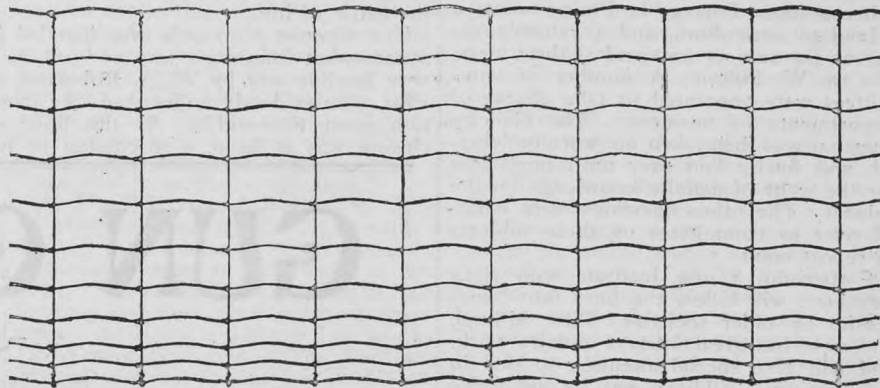
THE CREAMERY.

Of course, in a community of this kind dairying is also an important industry. Robt. Scott, who owns the creamery, is the kind of man who may be depended upon to keep it right to the front. Last year the output was 100,000 lbs. of butter, and this year he looks for quite an increase. His creamery is situated on the lake shore, and is the best equipped one I have seen in Manitoba, has a capacity of 2,500 lbs. per day. At the time of my visit he was churning about 5,000 lbs. per week. The most interesting thing in connection with his business is that he is using methods employed at present nowhere else in Canada. All the cream is run through a Pasteurizer before churning. The Pasteurizer heats the cream to about 160 degrees. It is let stand at that temperature a few seconds, then cooled down to about 40 degrees. This sterilizes the cream, that is, kills any bacteria or germs which may have been present in it. The process is one requiring a good deal of care and a thorough understanding of its principles for successful operation. As Mr. Scott was the pioneer in Canada in this matter, he experienced a little trouble at first in getting satisfactory results, but now he considers he has it down fine, and would not go back to the old way for a good deal. C. C. Macdonald, dairy commissioner, was at the factory at the time

of my visit, and he says the article made is certainly a considerable improvement upon that made in the ordinary way. There is a sweetness and waxiness about the butter, and less of the sticky, oily nature of butter made in the old way. One thing is sure, none of the fat globules escape in the butter milk at this factory. The writer is not an expert taster of liquids, but he would not recommend Mr. Scott's buttermilk to anyone who wants anything good to drink. It is like chalk and water. Nearly all the butter is packed in ten, five, two and one-pound cans, sealed airtight and shipped to the coast and the Klondyke. Mr. Scott has also shipped considerable to Japan, but expects to cater almost wholly to the Yukon trade this season. Compactness of packing is a great feature in catering to this trade. This process of making and packing is rather new, but Mr. Scott is pleased with the results so far. It certainly would be a profitable trip for any factoryman to go to Shoal Lake and see these new principles applied in everyday factory work.

G. B.

H. H. Hull, farm instructor, Indian Indian Industrial School, Battleford, says of The Nor'-West Farmer: "I think so much of your paper that I am carefully filing each copy and many times do I refer to my file. Your paper is going ahead at an enormous rate, and I greatly admire the push and energy which must be given to keep up with the times, and I know that the country is deriving much benefit therefrom."



COILED WOVEN WIRE

The PAGE woven wire fence is made of coiled wire. The fence is woven close at bottom, and cross wires are put one foot apart. Fence similar to above cut will turn all large and small stock, and will protect against wolves and dogs. Supplied at 65 cents per rod. For further particulars address—**THE PAGE FENCE CO., Walkerville, Ont., or their Northwest Agent—DAVID ROSS, Box 553, Winnipeg, Man.**

FAMOUS MAGNET WOOD FURNACE.



PORTABLE OR BRICKSET

WILL HEAT YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET AND WILL DO IT CHEAPLY.

16 STYLES, WITH CAPACITIES RANGING FROM 10,000 TO 100,000 CUBIC FEET.

All operations from front of furnace.

Strong firebox, large door, and ashpit.

Heavy cast damper forces fire to travel three times the length of the furnace before entering the chimney.

Every joint cup shape. Smoke cannot escape.

Write for catalogue.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Central Farmers' Institute.

The annual meeting was held at Brandon, on July 5, 6 and 7. The attendance of delegates was small and very few farmers from the surrounding country were present. The President, A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, opened the meeting. The secretary read his report and also that of the directors, explaining what had been done by them in regard to grain standards, noxious weeds, the tariff, elevator monopoly, and institute work. The Brandon local institute sent up a number of resolutions to the central institute. These resolutions were: 1st, that it is desirable to continue the central institute as helpful to the agricultural interests of the province; 2nd, that the Galicians were not a desirable class of people to bring into this country; and the third had reference to freight rates, the elevator monopoly, and tariff rates as it affected this province.

Delegates from some thirteen institutes reported. Among points noted in these local institute reports were the following: Kildonan was able to give each of its members \$1.25 worth of seeds, grain or vegetable. It had held a social and concert. One-half of the members are gardeners and the fitness of such new seeds for the country is thus properly tested. Nelson held meetings every two weeks; free discussion on papers read by the members always full of interest. This and other institutes give a farming paper free to all members. South Brandon and Oak Lake hold very attractive plowing matches, which are sure to have imitators at many other points. Portage la Prairie wants a school of agriculture, and a valuable paper on the subject was read at their meeting by W. Fulton. A number of committees were appointed to take charge of departments of business. The Galician question was then taken up, warmly debated, and finally laid over until next year for the want of definite knowledge on the subject. The other questions were handed over to committees on these subjects to report upon.

Cartwright, a new institute with sixty members, will follow the lines found successful by older societies. Pilot Mound, also new, has great interest in dairy work, and will give special attention to that in its meetings. Elkhorn put on an active canvasser, who soon rolled up 104 members. Melita (and some others) has an agricultural library. Neepawa is active in reading papers by members. Posen makes its meetings a general holiday, and the whole countryside turns out to their entertainments.

At the open evening meeting there was a very slim attendance. Mayor Evans extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, and it was most happily replied to by Mr. Fleming, of Whitewater. Mr. Willson, of Elgin, Illinois, gave an excellent address on "Dairy Farming as an Adjunct to General Farming." (See elsewhere in this issue.) Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, spoke on "Weeds."

Premier Greenway's address was a very happy and interesting one. In replying to some of Mr. Willson's statements, he gave examples of how farmers had made money by growing wheat, but, while he recognized the temptation thus set before them, he advised every farmer to grow some stock, to gradually work into good stock, so as not to have all his eggs into one basket. The province had been making great strides in its growth. In 1887 there were 13,000 farmers; in 1895, 25,000; in 1897, 30,000. Horses, 1887, 29,000; 1897, 100,000. Sheep, 1887, 12,000; 1897, 36,000. Hogs, 1887, 35,000; 1897, 74,000. The population of Manitoba in 1887 was 66,000; 1897, 220,000. Crop area, 643,000,

acres in 1887; 1,958,025 acres in 1897; and still many million acres of land to settle just as good as that which has been settled. Had the people known ten years ago that dairying would have developed in the way it has, they would have gone into it much more enthusiastically, with more courage, and consequently would have made even greater development than that which has been made. In closing, Mr. Greenway said that we had a grand heritage, and it would be our own fault if we did not develop it aright, and that what had been done in the Elgin district in Illinois could be done right here in Manitoba, if the people would go the right way to work.

At the morning session of the second day, Isaac Usher spoke at considerable length on concrete building and flooring, answering many questions. The main points of his address we give elsewhere.

Mr. Usher's instructive address was followed by an equally practical one by S.A. Bedford, of the Brandon experimental farm, which will be found in another part of this issue, and should be read by every farmer. John I. Hobson, of Guelph, Ont. was the next speaker. He said that though some of the institute meetings had been small, yet the farmers here would soon learn, as the farmers of Ontario did, that these meetings could be made very helpful. He spoke briefly on the "Importance of Developing the Social and Intellectual Life of the Common Farm Home." Much could be done to make the farm home more attractive and to give the children a better intellectual training, thus enabling them to be more successful in the battle of life.

The elevator monopoly was handled in a somewhat humorous way and yet in a very forcible way, by W. A. Robinson, of Elva, who evidently understands the question most thoroughly. As the hour of closing was at hand, a discussion of his

paper was left to the committee on the elevator monopoly.

The afternoon programme consisted of a picnic at the experimental farm. There was a very large gathering of people, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. The plowing match brought people from a great distance. This match, open only to 1st prize winners of the last three years, was held on a piece of fallow near the southeast corner of the farm. The weeds on the lower end were very rank, and there was a strip of gumbo running diagonally across the lot. Plows cleaned very poorly owing to lack of grit in the soil. The work was therefore not the best possible in appearance, but all the better for the adverse conditions as a crucial test of the skill of the men who contested for the championship of the province. The entrants were: H. Hamilton, Douglas, 1st and gold medal at Blyth, 1898; Jas. Sutherland, North Brandon, 1st for best plowed acre at Oak Lake, 1st in 14-inch plow, 3rd at Blyth; P. McIlvride, Brandon, 1st at Oak Lake, 5th at Blyth; A. T. Elder, Blyth, 1st at Blyth, 1897, 1st and sweepstakes, Wawanesa, 1897, 2nd at Blyth, 1898, 2nd at Wawanesa, 1898; Thos. Hill, Brandon, 1st and sweepstakes, Blyth, 1897, 5th at Oak Lake; Wm. Reid, Brandon, 1st at Wawanesa (gang plow), 4th at Oak Lake; Geo. Bowles, Brandon Hills, 1st at Blyth, 1897, 3rd at Blyth, 1898; W. Cory, Brandon, 1st at Wawanesa and gold medal, 1898, 2nd at Blyth, 1898; J. W. Taylor, Fairfax, 1st at Blyth, 1898. These were fairly representative of the best plowing in the province, and the place of honor went to A. T. Elder, Blyth. His crown was rather too high, but his cover and finish were very good. Sutherland is a good all-round Scotch plowman, and Bowles was the youngest competitor. His work had many admirers, and he may be congratulated on his victory over older champ-

GUN GOODS

...Our New Catalogue...

OF

GUNS AND RIFLES

Will show values that will astonish and please you.

SEND FOR IT...



BESIDES guns it gives prices of Ammunition of all kinds, in fact, everything a sportsman needs:—Hunting Coats, Hats, Wading Trousers, Gun Cases and Covers, Decoys, Gunpowder, Shot and Shells.

IT COSTS NOTHING. GET IT.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS Co.

WINNIPEG.



ions. The judges were James Elder, of Virden, and Thomas Sissons, of Portage, and their awards were made with scrupulous impartiality.

Following are the scores made:—

NAME.	Straightness.	Feeling.	In and out at end.	Depth & width of Furrow.	Evenness of top of land.	Finish.	Covering Weeds.	Width of Land.	Total.
	15	10	10	10	10	10	30	5	100
A. T. Elder.	15	10	7½	7½	7	8	27	5	87
J. Sutherland.	15	9	8	7	6½	6	21	3½	76
Geo. Bowles.	12	7½	6½	7½	7	5	24	3	72½
Wm. Reid.	10	6	7½	7½	6	6½	25	3½	72
Joe Taylor.	8	6½	7	8	6	4	24	3	66½
P. McFuride.	12	7	6½	3½	4	7½	21	4½	66
Wm. Groy.	11	7	7	8	5	5	18	2½	63½
T. H. H.	13	6	6½	5½	3	6	18	4	63
H. Hamilton.	8	4	6	6	5	4½	19	4	56½

At the morning session of the third day the following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., S. A. Bedford; Pres., A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; Vice-Pres., Thos. Sissons, Portage la Prairie; Secretary, R. E. A. Leech, Brandon; directors, W. Fulton, Portage la Prairie; Jas. Fleming, White-water; Peter McDonald, Virden; W. T. Johnson, Wawanesa; James Molland, Neepawa; J. S. Thompson, Melita; auditor, J. A. McKellar, Brandon, and W. A. Robinson, Elva.

The recommendations made by the committee on the state of the institute work and new business, railway and transportation, elevator monopoly and grain standards, and noxious weeds, brought out interesting discussions. The committee on the state of the institute and on new business sent up two resolutions. First, That it was desirable, in the best interests of the institute work, to continue the Central Institute; and second, That the Local Government be urged to consider the advisability of establishing an agricultural school in the province for the education of our young men.

The committee on elevator monopoly recommended that a standing committee be appointed to confer with the independent grain dealers and others interested in the abolition of the elevator monopoly, the committee to consist of R. E. A. Leech, W. A. Robinson, W. T. Johnson, A. McPhail, J. S. Thompson, and W. Fulton, and that they be empowered to take such steps as may seem to them necessary to accomplish this, and that the Central Institute prepare a memorial to be presented to the Local Government, asking them to set aside sufficient funds to pay the expense of a test case.

The committee on noxious weeds recommended that the Legislature be asked to take steps to prove the constitutionality of the Noxious Weeds Act, as it had been called in question.

The Farmers' Institutes.

The speakers for group four were Dr. Torrance and C. C. Macdonald, the dairy superintendent. They held meetings at Beausejour, Selkirk, Stonewall, Balmoral, Woodlands and Posen. Dr. Torrance had to do with a very interesting address on the subject of "The Teeth of Domestic Animals," and drew illustrations on the board, which was a source of great instruction to the farmers. He also delivered an address, where requested, on the conformation of the udder of a cow and its ailments, and simple remedies to apply in case of disease or injury. C. C. Macdonald took up "Dairying" as his subject, touching upon the establishment of creameries, making butter, packing and marketing. Many questions were asked and answered by both the speakers. The attendance at the meetings was varied. At

Beausejour about 35 were present. The people at Beausejour are contemplating establishing a creamery, and the dairy superintendent promised upon request to address them at a later date on this subject.

At Selkirk no meeting was held, as it was thought there that the day time was the best time to call a meeting.

At Stonewall about 15 were present. Dr. Torrance took up the subject of "The Teeth," and C. C. Macdonald the subject of packing butter.

At Balmoral a good meeting was held, although not as many out as the people expected. However, the meeting was interesting, and everybody present was contented and asked many questions, which were cheerfully answered by the speakers.

At Woodlands a fair meeting was held. W. M. Champion, president of the Manitoba Dairy Association, being in the chair. A somewhat heated discussion arose here as to the right of farmers and merchants to pack dairy butter in creamery cases. The dairy superintendent laid the law down before them, so that in future, if any mistake is made, the transgressors will have to pay the penalty.

At Posen, as usual, the most enthusiastic meeting in the whole course of group four was held. The school house was packed and a large number of people outside that could not gain admittance to the school house. The farmers here are all engaged in dairying or stock raising, and no grain of any kind is raised. The speakers found them most enthusiastic in their business. In this section as in no other section in Manitoba, the farmers' daughters prepare papers on different subjects in connection with their work. This is a step in the right direction, and it goes to show that the ladies can carry on dairy work, and be directors, as well as the men. The ladies provided refreshments of the highest order. After the meeting the young people provided music and skipped the light fantastic until the "wee sma' hours in the morning."

At Shoal Lake and Birtle, Dr. Young, of Manitou, and C. C. Macdonald addressed the meetings. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Shoal Lake. Their system of farming is mixed farming, and they grow excellent crops of grain. At Birtle a fair meeting was held. Dr. Young taking up "The Feeding of Animals and the Production of Milk;" C. C. Macdonald taking up "The Production of Cream for use in the Creameries," also touching upon the difficulties that the creameries had to contend with, and taking the merchants severely to task for doing their utmost to injure the creamery industry of the province. He predicted a blockade of poor dairy butter such as they experienced in 1895 in Vancouver and British Columbia points.

At Pilot Mound an institute was organized. The following were elected as officers: President, D. A. Stewart; vice-president, Jas. Greives; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred. Steadman; directors, James Laidlaw, Clearwater; Robt. Blackburn, Pilot Mound; Jas. Bethune, Wood Bay; Wm. Webb, Marringhurst; Thos. Hoggart, Pilot Mound; Jos. Morrow, Silver Spring. After the organization, C. C. Macdonald addressed the meeting on "Production of Cream."

Dr. Fletcher on Weeds.

Dr. Fletcher began his week's campaign at Bird's Hill on June 30, when he and Mr. McKellar, of the agricultural department addressed the annual meeting of the farmers' institute. After Mr. McKellar had explained the attitude of the local government on the weed question, Dr. Fletcher took up a handful of the local

weeds that he had collected before the meeting began and dealt with them seriatim. He began by pointing out that many weeds are very variable in their appearing, making a big showing one season and keeping quite within bounds the next. Last year, for example, pig weed got a tremendous start on the Portage plains, mainly because being a more hardy plant than wheat, it grew in the cold spring of last year much faster than the wheat could, and in many cases almost ruined the wheat yield. This year the wheat is uppermost because it had a good chance and the pig weed is choked. Unintelligent summer fallowing does much to propagate weeds. They are allowed to ripen their seeds so far that in dry weather they mature under ground, and a fringe of half-buried weeds is left in many furrows. In this way many of the earlier maturing weeds are propagated by the very process that ought to destroy them. The treatment of fallows so far as weeds are concerned should always be done with a view to get all the seeds possible to germinate, and then bury them before any seed can ripen.

Annual weeds are propagated by seeds only, the plow and the harrow wisely used will enable any intelligent and industrious farmer to get the mastery of any ordinary case. Many weeds are of the same habit as the turnip, growing one year and making seed early in the next. If such weeds are taken any time in their first year's growth they can be easily killed. As a rule, they form a flat rosette of leaves on the ground. By means of these leaves they store up enough food in their roots to start the seed stalk early next spring. What the bulb of the turnip is to it the tapering root of most of these biennials is to them as a second year's food supply.

Perennial plants such as thistles have a root system that spreads often deeper than the plow goes, the root seen when a thistle is pulled being only an upright shoot from the parent stem. The seed stalk of such plants is mainly produced from the starch stored up in the fall of the previous year. If we let the plant do its best to produce that stalk, and mow it when in the bloom, then give it a few weeks' grace and cut again, the stored up food in the network of roots below the ground will be pretty well exhausted, and by plowing after the second cutting we cut off the means by which the food supply for next spring's growth can alone be collected. Plants feed partly by the roots, but more by the leaves, which are practically the stomach of the plant, and by cutting off the leaf system we starve out the parent root.

Some weeds look much more formidable than they really are, and by shallow breaking, the most of our indigenous prairie weeds can be easily killed to make food for the more profitable crops of grain that are to succeed them. The native tumbling weed is not at all a formidable plant, but too many fail to distinguish between it and the tumbling mustard, a very dangerous invader. What is called the showy sow thistle is another weed not to be feared, but the perennial sow thistle, of which a few specimens can now be found in Manitoba, is one of the most dangerous pests. To enable us to master weeds it is not necessary to know all their names. Such information is given free at Ottawa to any farmer who will send specimens, and so he may soon get familiar at first sight with all that are really dangerous.

In conclusion, Dr. Fletcher spoke of the importance of children being led to take an interest in such studies and instanced the little country school at Blyth, where almost every child could name the wild plants of the district and tell something

about their habits. All this they had learned in two summers without any apparent effort, simply by the teacher drawing their minds that way. If we are to fight weeds, as we must do, we will do it much more easily and successfully by learning their nature and how to master them with the greatest ease.

The annual report of the institute showed a balance of several dollars in the treasury. Frequent meetings had been held, with fairly good attendances. The last year's board of directors was unanimously re-elected.

Dr. Fletcher spoke at Kildonan the same day.

Avondale Farmers' Institute.

The Avondale Farmers' Institute held their sixth annual meeting in Hopkins' hall, Hartney, on June 29th. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual meeting, S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the experimental farm, Brandon, was called upon for an address. Mr. Bedford took for his subject "Drifting Soils," and gave a very interesting address, referring to the damage sustained from that source during the springs of 1897 and 1898. The uncovering of the seed and exposing the tender plants and roots to the sun was not the only loss in his own experience. He had proven that plants damaged by drifting soil were more liable to injury from subsequent frost than those not so affected. By comparing the effect of the wind on land which had been recently broken with that which has been under cultivation for a number of years, it is apparent that the danger is increas-

ing, hence the necessity of taking steps to check it. The most feasible method, in his experience, is to bring the soil back again, as nearly as possible, to its original conditions, viz., full of vegetable fibre. This is best accomplished by the cultivation of grasses. Quite a number of grasses have been tried at the experimental farm at Brandon, with the result that brome grass has shown itself to be best adapted to this purpose, and at the same time giving nearly three times the yield of hay as the original prairie grass or any of the other cultivated grasses. It is also excellent for fall pasture, remaining green until the snow comes.

After Mr. Bedford's address, the secretary read the annual report of the institute, which was very gratifying, showing that it was in a flourishing condition and having on hand a balance of \$14.55. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. M. Fee; vice-president, W. J. Higgins; directors, Jas. Duthie, Wm. Laughland, Jas. Barber, Geo. Morrison, S. F. Long, W. L. White; sec.-treas., R. T. Sibbald. Wm. Laughland was chosen as delegate to represent the institute at the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute meeting at Brandon.

H. S. McLean, of the Normal school, Winnipeg, gave the audience a rare treat, which was evidenced by the close attention given him and the complimentary remarks which might have been heard after the meeting. He took for his subject, "Nature Study, Noxious Weeds," etc. Though admitting that he was not a practical farmer, his remarks, which were listened to with the closest attention throughout, were practical and should prove a benefit to all who had the pleas-

ure of hearing him. He handled his subject very ably and satisfactorily, though in the limited time not by any means exhaustively. After the address Mr. McLean examined quite a variety of suspicious looking weeds which were brought in by the farmers for identification, some having their doubts removed while others had them confirmed. A very interesting and profitable discussion was then entered into regarding the best method of eradicating the various kinds of weeds. Mr. Bedford gave some valuable information gained by his own experience in dealing with them. He frequently referred to the variety known as "stink weed" as "our friend." Possibly it may resemble a friend in its determination to stick to any person who may be so unfortunate as to entertain it, but Mr. Bedford left a decided impression that the sooner its friendship is severed and its quarters quarantined the better for the safety of the farmer. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Bedford and McLean for their able addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

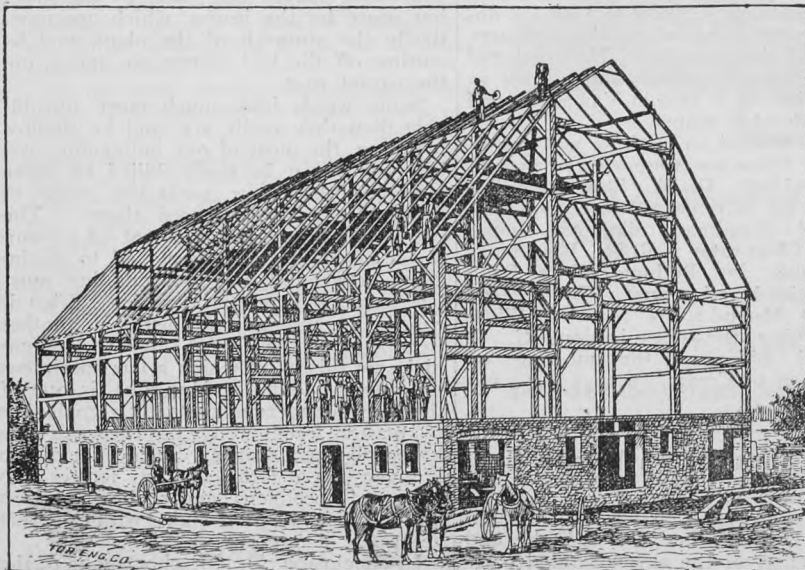
Texas has harvested the biggest crop of wheat she has ever known. The quality is also better than that of any previous crop.

A farmer in the Elkhorn district strongly endorses the plan recently advocated in *The Farmer* by Mr. Brander, of Nesbitt. That is to divide a 320-acre farm into four fields by fence wire, fallow one quarter section year, keep a bare place on which to thresh every year, and use only the cleanest seed. All good ideas.

THE Thorold Cement

HIGH IN QUALITY.
LOW IN PRICE.
56 YEARS IN USE.

The Leading Cement for Building Bank Barns, Cement Floors in Stables, Silos, Culverts, Piggens, etc.



Mammoth Barn of Beswetherick Bros., near Hagersville, Ont.

Floors for horses and cattle were put in this barn with Battle's Thorold Cement.
Has been Tested in Every Capacity. Most Perfect Cement Made.

Hagersville, Ont., July 1st, 1897.

We used THOROLD CEMENT in our stable floors, and we must say it has given us good satisfaction in every particular. Our floors are as hard as stone. We can truly say it is just perfection for stable floors.

BESWETHERICK BROS.

Kintyre, Elgin Co., Ont., Oct. 26th, 1896.

I built concrete basement with THOROLD CEMENT under my barn, 36 x 55 x 8 ft. high from bottom of foundation; footing for foundation 18 in. deep, and 20 in. wide; footing of concrete above foundation 14 in. thick at bottom and 12 in. thick at top.

I also built a wing to barn 15 ft. wide, same length as barn, with concrete foundation 2 ft. high. I used 96 barrels cement, and 46 loads gravel. I mixed five parts gravel to one part cement.

My walls are hard and dry, and I can thoroughly recommend your THOROLD CEMENT to all farmers who want first-class basements for stabling.

JOHN MCRAE.

TO ANY FARMERS—who will club together and send us an order for 400 or 500 barrels, we will send FREE OF ANY CHARGE, a thoroughly competent mason and builder—who is also a practical farmer—who will lay out all work and give full instructions. For Free Pamphlet address:

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

sub-
ough
ex-
Mc-
ic-
ght
me
ers
ng
cr-
ad-
r,
on
ng
he
ur
a
ny
to
d-
d-
n-
n-
or
i-

of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s

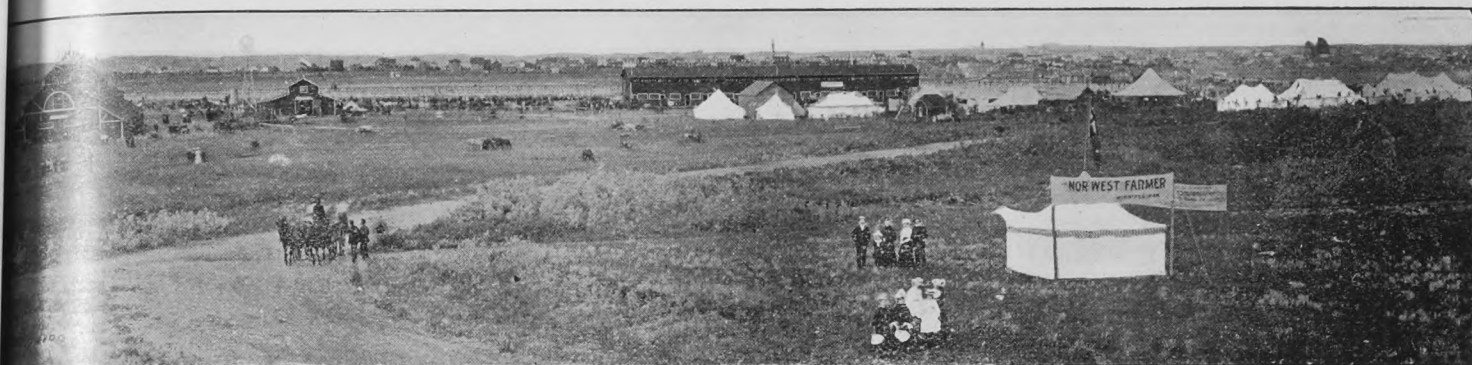
of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s

of
y
s



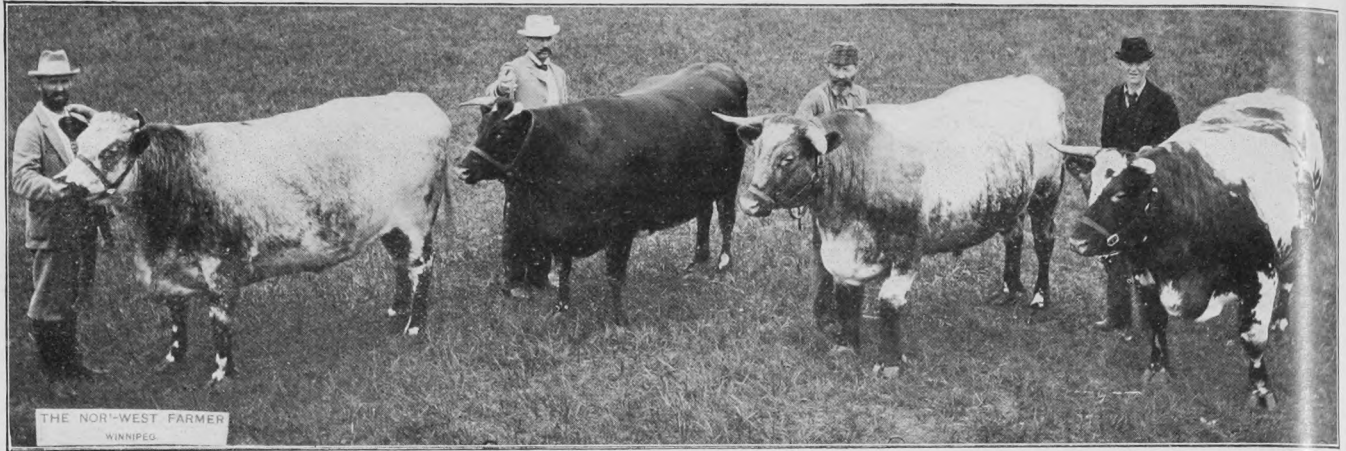
View of Brandon Fair Grounds, 1898,
Showing the new horse stables, grand stand, etc.



The Main Building of the Winnipeg Industrial, 1898,
As seen from the top of the grand stand on Americans' Day.



View of Brandon Fair Grounds, 1898,
Showing the Main building, machinery exhibit, etc.



Ella May 2nd, 2060 lbs.

Fair Queen 5th, 1980 lbs.

Tupper, 1980 lbs.

Laurier, 2040 lbs.

Prize Herd of Fat Cattle at Winnipeg, 1898 and 1897, and at Brandon, 1898, the Property of D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Man.

Laurier, a pure bred Shorthorn steer, first as a three-year-old; Tupper, a grade, second as a three-year-old; Fair Queen 5th, a pure bred Shorthorn heifer, first as a three-year-old; Ella May 2nd, grade, second as a three-year old. Together they won first for herd of four fat cattle, and first for four fat cattle bred and fed in Manitoba, at Winnipeg, and first as fat herd at Brandon.

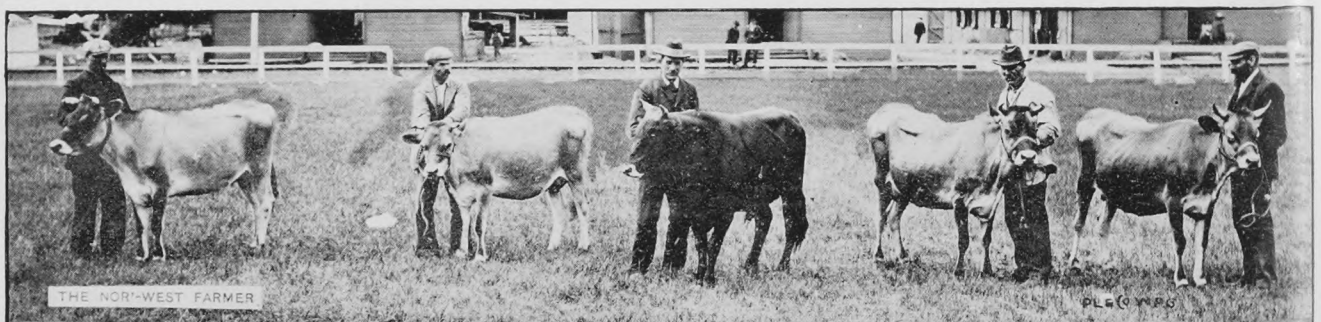


J. E. Marples' Herd.

Wm. Sharman's Herd.

John Baird's Herd.

Judging Hereford Herds at Winnipeg Industrial, 1898.



Tip Malone.

Duchess Malone.

Dean of Highfield.

Yankee Rose Bud.

Baby Malone.

Second Prize Jersey Herd at Winnipeg and First at Brandon, 1898, the Property of W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man.

Dean of Highfield, 1st prize as a yearling at Winnipeg and first last year in his class at Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal; Duchess Malone, 1st as a two-year-old at Winnipeg and Brandon; Yankee Rose Bud was first as a three-year-old, at Winnipeg and Brandon; Baby Malone, first as a yearling, at Winnipeg and Brandon.



To Dorothy.

Everybody must have heard of Gladstone's pet grand-child, Dorothy. The following invitation from her grandfather to join his Christmas party should be of interest at this time :—

I know where there is honey in a jar,
Meet for a certain little friend of mine ;
And, Dorothy, I know where daisies are
That only wait small hands to intertwine
A wreath for such a golden head as
thine.

The thought that thou art coming makes
all glad :

The house is bright with blossoms high
and low,

And many a little lass and little lad
Expectantly are running to and fro :
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.

We want thee, child, to share in our de-
light

On this high day, the holiest and best :
Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken
flight,

Thy grandmamma of women loveliest,
Made me of men most honored and
most blest.

That naughty boy who led thee to sup-
pose

He was thy sweetheart has, I grieve to
tell,

Been seen to pick the garden's choicest
rose

And toddle with it to another belle,
Who does not treat him altogether well.

But mind not that, or let it teach thee
this—

To waste no love on any youthful rover
(All youths are rovers, I assure thee,
miss),

No, if thou wouldst true constancy dis-
cover,

Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So come, thou playmate of my closing
day,

The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy baby laughter make us gay.

Thy fresh young voice shall sing, my
Dorothy,

Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow
flee.

—W. E. Gladstone.

Hospitality as an Art.

Hospitality at its best comes to us as a gift, and few will deny the fact that it is a gift of God, sent among his people to add to the pleasure and the good of this world. Like singing or preaching, hospitality is an art, yet it accomplishes most when nature prompts its loving ministrations. Christ did minister, and was ministered unto, as an example of hospitality—not with many courses, but with provision enough and to spare, and he enriched his company not only physically, but spiritually. Men and women who have the generous hospitable spirit, we recognize as easily now as was done with Mary and Martha. We are told that much of the old-fashioned hospitality is gone. Whether it has really gone, or whether, on account of so many forms and routines creeping into our home life, our hospitality is hidden, we know not.

True it is that much of the elasticity of the home is gone, and the same freedom and ease does not exist. We seem to have lost the natural art, and have not acquired the new. It is to be lamented that there are so few who are worthy the name of host and hostess, and who understand the art of making a guest comfortable. To make a guest comfortable—"that is the question"—and it does not necessarily mean to prepare a great variety of food, or to serve it just so systematically, although we may appreciate that, too. We would add blessing and comfort were we to think less of the carnal and more of the mental and spiritual in our treatment of hospitality. A hostess who has only the art of cooking and serving at her command ought to know that the full measure of her success is not attained. She must be able to make her family and her friends feel at ease, and feel that it is good for them to be with her. There are many things that may be trying to a hostess, who understands her business, and herein lies the test which measures the equanimity of our women, and, sad to say, to which too few prove equal. But we may try and try again, and with reasonable effort we may succeed in refreshing the body, and lifting the mind out of the ordinary.

Biblical Research.

The publication of the great catalogue of the books in the British Museum, which, in manuscript form, embraces more than 2,000 volumes, and was begun in 1881, has advanced at such a rate that the completion can be looked for about the year 1900. The latest volume, just issued, catalogues the complete Bible Editions of the Museum, of which there are 3,000, and is a most valuable contribution to biblical bibliography. The catalogues of the separate editions of the Old and the New Testaments, as also of the separate books of the Bible, will be published later. The British Museum has, with the sole exception of the Royal Library at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, the largest collection of Bible editions in the world. The oldest Polyglot Bible in the collection is that of 1514-'17, published through the munificence of Cardinal Ximenes, of Spain, in Hebrew, Greek and Latin texts. Its copy of the Plantin Polyglot Bible, published in Antwerp, 1569-'73, is especially valuable, being the one which King Philip II, of Spain, presented to the Duke of Alba for having subdued the Protestant Netherlands. Of the seventy-five editions of the Latin Bible published in the fifteenth century, all of which are represented in this collection, the Mazarin Bible, of 1452, printed by Gutenberg, is the oldest, and, indeed, is the oldest book published. The Museum has three copies of this edition. The oldest English Bible is that of 1535, done by Miles Coverdale, but printed on the Continent. An English New Testament was being printed as early as 1525 in Cologne, but, on account of the bitter persecution of the Catholics, was suppressed after ten sheets had been printed. The Museum has this fragmentary edition joined together with two proclamations of Henry VIII, the defensor fidei. The first of these, dated 1530, which, with the threats, forbids the publication of an English translation of the Bible; while the second, of 1541, expressly orders that in each church the Bible shall be read in the vernacular. The total number of editions of the English Bible in the Museum is 1,100. The first German Bible was published by Johann Mentelin, of Strassburg, in 1466. The Museum possesses ten editions of that German Bible which appeared before the days of Luther and the Re-

YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

If you are going to furnish your home—our big Catalogue—containing over 300 illustrations. Mailed free.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

Wide Awake House,
WINNIPEG.

formation, and even this collection is far from exhaustive, as the recent researches of Pastor Walter have shown. One copy of a German Bible of 1541 contains annotations from the hand of Luther; a second, printed 1558, was the copy used by Duke August of Saxony. The new volume of the catalogue gives editions of the complete Bible in more than ninety languages and dialects. It is noteworthy that no complete edition of the Scriptures exists in Japanese.

Greatly begin! though thou have time but for a line, be that sublime. Not failure, but low aim, is crime.—Lowell.

"My boy, what does your mother do for a living?" was asked of a little bare-footed urchin. "She eats cold victuals, sir."

A beautiful girl in white flannel bloomers and other fittings came bowling along a Dorsetshire road on a bicycle. Espying an agricultural sort of person sitting by the wayside, she pulled up, jumped off, and asked :—

"Is this the way to Wareham, d'you know?"

"As to that," replied the tiller of the soil, with a shy glance at the rig-out, "I s'pose it's all a matter o' taste, but my missus wears 'er petticoats outside 'em."

We do a great injustice to Judas Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and, like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ—couldn't make out the worth of Him or the meaning of him. He didn't want Him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly and hanged himself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed?—John Ruskin.

Winnipeg, July 9th, 1898.

Messrs. Dyson, Gibson & Co.,

Winnipeg.

Gentlemen :

I have made an analysis of the "Health Coffey" manufactured by you and find it to be free from the alkaloids of tea and coffee and to contain nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the health of any one using it.

Yours very truly,

W. A. B. Hutton.

My Wife and Child.

The following lines were written by Gen. H. R. Jackson, when a young officer in the Mexican war, and are as appropriate and equally pathetic now. They have been erroneously credited to Stonewall Jackson.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone,
The camp around in slumber lies,
The night with solemn pace moves on,
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, O darling one,
Whose love my early life hath blest—
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh, guard the tender sleeper's rest!

And hover gently, hover near
To her whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love, so deep and clear,
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne
Oh, teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That, while by Thy behest alone
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies!

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hands
Of dark disease and sooth its pain;
That only by Thy stern commands
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bringest the wanderer home again.

And when upon the pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast,
No frowning look or angry tone
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest!

Whatever fate these forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild,
By day, or night, in joy or woe,
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
O God protect my wife and child!

Good Work or None.

Judge N—, a well-known jurist living near Cincinnati, loved to tell this anecdote of a young man who understood the risk of doing a shabby job, even when directed to.

He had once occasion to send to the village after a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want that fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplanned boards—use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and, coming out, found the man carefully planing every board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned, the boards were all planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said, angrily; "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence as thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools.

The judge stared. "Why did you spend all that labor on that job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it."

"But I should have known it was there. No; I'll take only a dollar and a half." And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had the contract to give for the building of several magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among the master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity that boys were not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man, be he carpenter, farmer, author or artist, whose work is most sincerely and thoroughly done.—Living Age.

A Dumfries bailie was one day in Edinburgh visiting some friends, and they kindly showed him all the sights of the beautiful city. When they took him to the Antiquarian Museum, the bailie was much interested with the old armour and relics. "I see you are fond of antiquities, bailie," remarked his friend. "Na, I dinna care for thae foreign dishes, but I'm rale fond o' herrin' an' tatties," replied the bailie unctuously.

Cheer Up.

What's the use of looking glum?

Cheer up!

Brighter days will surely come.

Cheer up!

Tho' the storm king holds full sway

Tho' the torrents pour to-day,

Every cloud will clear away.

Cheer up!

No use of shedding idle tears,

Cheer up!

Don't give way to foolish fears,

Cheer up!

Ain't no use of feeling blue

If the sun don't shine on you;

Sobs and sighs will never do.

Cheer up!

If misfortune be your share,

Cheer up!

Time will lighten every care;

Cheer up!

With the springtime's gentle rain

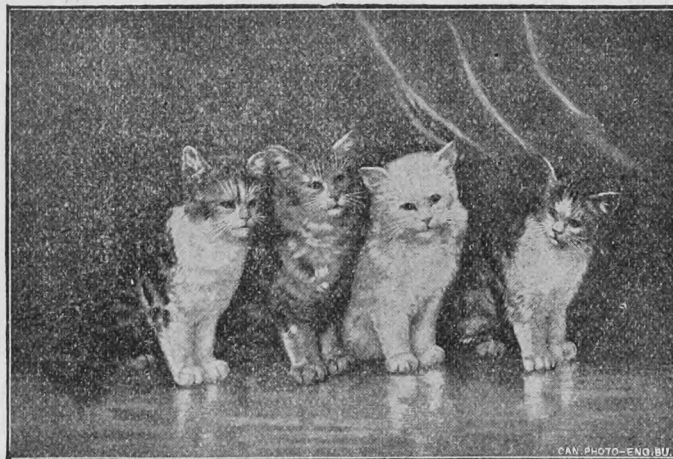
Bud the fairest flowers again,

Song birds sing a sweeter strain.

Cheer up!

—L. McCarty, in Boston Traveler.

A Cold Snap.—Mistress MacCaul—"Surely an' it wis gey an' cauld i' the kirk yesterday." Miss Sophy Mak Thunder—"Aye, wumman, an' I thoct he micht hae turn'd up his thermometer a bit, or whit's the use o't."—The Bailie.



THIS...
BEAUTIFUL

Art
Picture

IN...
COLORS.

(Size 16 x 20)

FOR 25 SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS
OR 25 LIFEBUOY SOAP WRAPPERS
OR 25 ASSORTED WRAPPERS.

Also, Elegantly Bound Standard Books for 25 and 50 Wrappers of above Soap, one kind or assorted. Send for Catalogue.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Home Work for Families.

WE WANT the services of a number of families to do work for us knitting Seamless

Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens.

WE FURNISH machine and material under contract to Reliable Families Only. Yarn is very light, and by sending it out and having it returned by parcel post as finished, we are enabled to employ a larger number of people, and thereby save taxes, insurance, and interest on money.

STEADY WORK and GOOD PAY (whole or spare time) to those who make prompt returns. For particulars ready to commence send name and address:

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO.,
Georgetown, Ont.

SIMPLE OPERATION.
A PAIR IN 30 MINUTES.

God in Nature.

In holy books we read how God hath spoken
 To holy men in many different ways ;
 But hath the present world no sign nor token ?
 Is God quite silent in these latter days ?
 The word were but a blank, a hollow sound,
 If he that spake it were not speaking still ;
 If all the light and all the shade around
 Were aught but issues of Almighty will.
 So, then, believe that every bird that sings,
 And every flower that stars the elastic sod,
 And every thought the happy summer brings,
 To the pure spirit is a word of God.

—Coleridge.

The British Museum Library.

Sir E. Maunde Thompson gives some figures to show the extent of the library of printed books at the British Museum, and the rate of increase at which it has grown. More than half a century after the foundation of the museum the library had not increased even threefold. In the year 1821 there were less than 116,000 volumes. But twenty years had not elapsed when these had more than doubled in number. In 1838 there were computed to be 235,000 volumes in the department. Twenty years later these again had more than doubled. In 1858 there were 550,000 volumes. Having once obtained an impetus, the mass rapidly increased, and at this moment the number of volumes is calculated to amount to the enormous total of 1,750,000, not counting single sheets or parts of works that are accumulating.

The space which this mass of printed material occupies has to be reckoned in miles. The shelves of the reading room and iron galleries constructed around it, which are known as the new library, all told, extend to more than eight and twenty miles ; those in the rest of the department to eleven miles. It may be noticed that this total of thirty-nine miles is nearly the same as that of the shelving of the French National library, according to recent calculations. The prospect of increase of this mileage may be viewed with comparative equanimity in connection with the storage of the ordinary octavos of literature, but when one contemplates the rapid growth of newspapers the limits of the available space within the present buildings are almost within sight. —Westminster Gazette.

A Practical Education.

Gibbon has well said that "every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself." The one he gives himself is the practical education that tells in the struggles of life. One may have a good, theoretical education, but he needs to put into practice as he goes along if he is to succeed. This is the foundation principle of our best agricultural schools. They give science, language, mathematics, and they also give with these, drills in practical agriculture, horticulture, dairying, etc. Prof. Wrightson, in his report on agricultural education, makes this practical hit : "The effect of actual work on the memory is astonishing. To look in at the stall when cattle fodder is being mixed is very different

from helping mix it. To loiter in a field where couch (quack grass) is being worked out and burned is very different in its effect to taking a fork and assisting for an hour in the work. Tell a young man that one pound of sulphate of copper pickles a sack of wheat and he straightway forgets whether one pound pickles a sack or a quarter. Let him wheel the sack up to the spot, empty it on the floor, see the stuff applied, and help shovel up the wheat, and he will never forget."

Hoard's Dairyman, always practical and up-to-date in all its utterances, recently said : "One great problem that we always confront is, how is the best way to know something—know it so that it shall not be plastered on the outside, a mere veneer, but a part of our instinct and working force? What is worked into a man stays with him. If a boy is to be a strong and well accomplished farmer, he must study and work at the same time."

Self-made Men and Their Reward.

In an address on self-made men, Ex-President Cleveland said :—

There should be no cause for depression in the fact that success will not always bring to our self-made man riches or fame. Though these rewards will be lavishly distributed, he to whom they may not be forthcoming, if he endures to the end and remains true to himself and his mission, will have in his own keeping a more valuable reward in the consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed. Popular applause is, of course, gratifying, but there are times when a man's own satisfaction with his conduct is a better criterion of merit. Wealth should by no means be disparaged as representing success, provided it is accompanied by a reasonable realization of the obligations its possession imposes. We cannot attempt to fix the extent of these obligations, but we are entitled to insist that in the race for riches the feeling and sentiment that makes good citizenship should not be stifled, and that the rich, directly by charity and beneficence, or indirectly through their liberal enterprise and active thrift, should do something for humanity and the public good. The obligations of wealth and the obligations of education are co-operative and equally binding. The discharge of these obligations involves restraint as well as activity. The benign mission of both the educated and the rich is among and with their fellow-men of less education and less wealth ; and real hearty fellowship is absolutely needful to the success of their mission.

Greatness of London.

Put the four great capitals of Europe together, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and you have made little more than the population of London, Scotland and Wales together have not the population of London. Ireland has not two-thirds as many people as London. Here are more Jews than in Palestine, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, more Irish than in Belfast, more Scotch than in Aberdeen, more Welsh than in Cardiff. Every day 240 souls are added to its population. That means an increase of 7,200 every month. A city of 86,000 souls is added to London every year. Take all Australia and New Zealand and Tasmania and the Fiji Islands, all the tract of the British possessions known as Australasia, and you have not there more than two-thirds of the population that is crowded into this one city of London. Canada, a continent almost as large as Europe, has a million less souls than in London.

5,000 ^{1/4}lb. (quarter pound) TEA FOR NOTHING.

To introduce my famous Ceylon Tea at 35c. I will send a FREE SAMPLE of a ^{1/4} pound for nothing. This tea is the finest sold for money anywhere, worth 50c. Selling it fast. Everyone pleased with it. Send your order. Also a Japan at same price. Freight prepaid on all tea sold.

J. E. ACTON, TEA MERCHANT, WINNIPEG.

The Preserving Season.

BOTTLING PARAFFINE.

Cheaper and Superior to any other substance for sealing Jellies, Fruits, Catsup, etc.

20 Cents per Pound.

Ask for Circular of Full Directions.

RINGS FOR GEM JARS.

JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

WINNIPEG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. EAST VIA THE LAKE ROUTES

STEAMERS LEAVE FORT WILLIAM :

Manitoba.....Every Tuesday.
 Alberta....." Friday.
 Athabasca....." Sunday.

Steamboat express leaves Winnipeg every Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 16.30, making direct connection with steamers.

One way and round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates.

TO THE KLONDYKE

Via Wrangel and Skagway at cheapest rates.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA:

Tees	August 2
Cottage City	" 3
City of Seattle	" 4
Alki	" 6
Rosalie	" 12
Topeka	" 13
Tees	" 15

C.P.R. connection through from Vancouver to Dawson City in 10 days.

Apply for particulars to any C.P.R. agent or to

ROBERT KERR,
 Traffic Manager,
 Winnipeg.

Cranford.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

"Now, only think," said she. "There I have undergone the risk of having one of my remaining teeth drawn (for one is terribly at the mercy of any surgeon-dentist; and I, for one, always speak them fair till I have got my mouth out of their clutches), and, after all, Mr. Hoggins is too much of a man to own that he was robbed last night."

"Not robbed!" exclaimed the chorus.

"Don't tell me!" Miss Pole exclaimed, angry that she could be for a moment imposed upon. "I believe he was robbed, just as Betty told me, and he is ashamed to own it; and, to be sure, it was very silly of him to be robbed just at his own door; I daresay he feels that such a thing won't raise him in the eyes of Cranford society, and is anxious to conceal it—but he need not have tried to impose upon me by saying I must have heard an exaggerated account of some petty theft of a neck of mutton, which, it seems, was stolen out of the safe in his yard last week; he had the impertinence to add, he believed that that was taken by the cat. I have no doubt, if I could get at the bottom of it, it was that Irishman dressed up in woman's clothes, who came spying about my house, with the story about the starving children."

After we had duly condemned the want of candor which Mr. Hoggins had evinced, and abused men in general, taking him for the representative and type, we got round to the subject about which we had been talking when Miss Pole came in; namely, how far, in the present disturbed state of the country, we could venture to accept an invitation which Miss Matty had just received from Mrs. Forrester, to come as usual and keep the anniversary of her wedding-day by drinking tea with her at five o'clock, and playing a quiet pool afterwards. Mrs. Forrester had said that she asked us with some diffidence, because the roads were, she feared, very unsafe. But she suggested that perhaps one of us would not object to take the sedan, and that the others, by walking briskly, might keep up with the long trot of the chairmen, and so we might all arrive safely at Over Place, a suburb of the town. (No; that is too large an expression; a small cluster of houses separated from Cranford by about two hundred yards of a dark and lonely lane.) There was no doubt but that a similar note was awaiting Miss Pole at home; so her call was a very fortunate affair, as it enabled us to consult together. . . . We would all much rather have declined this invitation; but we felt that it would not be quite kind to Mrs. Forrester, who would otherwise be left to a solitary retrospect of her not very happy or fortunate life. Miss Matty and Miss Pole had been visitors on this occasion for many years, and now they gallantly determined to nail their colors to the mast, and to go through Darkness-lane rather than fail in loyalty to their friend.

But when the evening came, Miss Matty (for it was she who was voted into the chair, as she had a cold), before being shut down in the sedan, like jack-in-a-box, implored the chairman, whatever might befall, not to run away and leave her fastened up there, to be murdered; and even after they had promised, I saw her tighten her features into the stern determination of a martyr, and she gave me a melancholy and ominous shake of the head through the glass. However, we got there safely, only rather out of breath, for it was who could trot hardest through Darkness-lane, and I am afraid poor Miss Matty was sadly jolted.

Mrs. Forrester had made extra preparations, in acknowledgement of our exertion in coming to see her through such dangers. The usual forms of genteel ignorance as to what her servants might send up were all gone through; and Harmony and Preference seemed likely to be the order of the evening, but for an interesting conversation that began I don't know how, but which had relation, of course, to the robbers who infested the neighborhood of Cranford.

Having braved the dangers of Darkness-lane, and thus having a little stock of reputation for courage to fall back upon; and also, I dare say, desirous of proving ourselves superior to men (videlicet Mr. Hoggins) in the article of candor, we began to relate our individual fears, and the private precautions we each of us took. I owned that my pet apprehension was eyes—eyes looking at me, and watching me, glittering out from some dull, flat, wooden surface; and that if I dared to go up to my looking-glass when I was panic-stricken, I should certainly turn it round, with its back towards me, for fear of seeing eyes behind me looking out of the darkness. I saw Miss Matty nerving herself up for a confession; and at last out it came. She owned that, ever since she had been a girl, she had dreaded being caught by her last leg, just as she was getting into bed, by some one concealed under it. She said, when she was younger and more active, she used to take a flying leap from a distance, and so bring both her legs up safely into bed at once; but that this had always annoyed Deborah, who piqued herself upon getting into bed gracefully, and she had given it up in consequence. But now the old terror would often come over her, especially since Miss Pole's house had been attacked (we had got quite to believe in the fact of the attack having taken place), and yet it was very unpleasant to think of looking under a bed, and seeing a man concealed, with a great, fierce face staring out at you; so she had bethought herself of something—perhaps I had noticed that she had told Martha to buy her a penny ball, such as children play with—and now she rolled this ball under the bed every night; if it came out on the other side, well and good; if not, she always took care to have her hand on the bell-rope, and meant to call out John and Harry, just as if she expected men-servants to answer her ring. We all applauded this ingenious contrivance, and Miss Matty sank back into satisfied silence, with a look at Mrs. Forrester, as if to ask for her private weakness.

Mrs. Forrester look askance at Miss Pole, and tried to change the subject a little by telling us that she had borrowed a boy from one of the neighboring cottages and promised his parents a hundredweight of coals at Christmas, and his supper every evening, for the loan of him at nights. She had instructed him in his possible duties when he first came; and, finding him sensible, she had given him the Major's sword (the Major was her late husband), and desired him to put it very carefully behind his pillow at night, turning the edge towards the head of the pillow. He was a sharp lad, she was sure; for, spying out the Major's cocked hat, he had said, if he might have that to wear, he was sure he could frighten two Englishmen, or four Frenchmen, any day. But she impressed upon him anew that he was to lose no time in putting on hats or anything else; but, if he heard any noise, he was to run at it with his drawn sword. On my suggesting that some accident might occur from such slaughterous and indiscriminate directions, and that he might rush on Jenny getting up to wash, and have spitted her before he had discovered



P.E.

H. C. STOVEL,
MANAGER.

HAVE MOVED

TO

263 McDermot Avenue.

(Few doors west of Post Office.)

ENGRAVINGS...

OF ALL KINDS

...EXECUTED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

MAIN LINE.

Arr.	Arr.		Lv.	Lv.
11 00a	1 30p	Winnipeg	1 00p	9 30p
7 55	12 01a	" Morris	2 32	12 01
5 15	11 09	" Emerson	3 23	2 45
4 15	10 55	" Pembina	3 37	4 15
10 20p	7 30	" Grand Forks	7 05	7 05a
1 15	4 05	" Winnipeg Junc	10 45	10 30p
	7 30	" Duluth	8 00a	
	8 30	" Minneapolis	6 40	
	8 00	" St. Paul	7 15	
	10 30	" Chicago	9 55	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mon., Wed., Fri.		Tues. Thur., Sat.
10 30 am	D . . . Winnipeg . . . A	4 00 pm
12 15 pm	D . . . Morris . . . A	2 30
1 18	" Roland	1 23
1 38	" Rosebank	1 07
1 50	" Miami	12 53
2 25	" Altamont	12 21
2 43	" Somerset	12 03
3 40	" Greenway	11 10 am
3 55	" Baldur	10 50
4 19	" Belmont	10 35
4 37	" Hilton	10 17
5 00	" Wawanesa	9 55
5 23	" Rounthwaite	9 34
6 00 pm	A . . . Brandon . . . D	9 00 am

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 7th. Direct connection at Morris with train No. 103, westbound, and train No. 104 eastbound.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Lv.		Arr.
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	12.35 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	9.30 a.m.

C. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

ALMA The Leading Canadian College
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Graduating Courses in Literature, Science, Mathematics, Languages, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science, etc., etc.

Full faculty of University graduates and certificated teachers, specialists in music and art.

60 pp. illustrated catalogue free on application.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 8th.

Address—REV. PRINCIPAL WARNER, M.A.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

that she was not a Frenchman, Mrs. Forrester said she did not think that that was likely, for he was a very sound sleeper, and generally had to be well shaken or cold-pigged in a morning before they could rouse him. She sometimes thought such deep sleep must be owing to the hearty suppers the poor lad ate, for he was half-starved at home, and she told Jenny to see that he got a good meal at night.

Still, this was no confession of Mrs. Forrester's peculiar timidity, and we urged her to tell us what she thought would frighten her more than anything. She paused, and stirred the fire, and snuffed the candles, and then she said, in a sound-whisper—
"Ghosts!"

She looked at Miss Pole, as much as to say she had declared it, and would stand by it. Such a look was a challenge in itself. Miss Pole came down upon her with indignation, spectral illusions, optical delusions, and a great deal out of Dr. Ferrier and Dr. Hibbert besides. Miss Matty had rather a leaning to ghosts, as I have mentioned before, and what little she did say was all on Mrs. Forrester's side, who, emboldened by sympathy, protested that ghosts were a part of her religion; that surely she, the widow of a Major in the army, knew what to be frightened at, and what not; in short, I never saw Mrs. Forrester so warm either before or since, for she was a gentle, meek, enduring old lady in most things. Not all the elder-wine that ever was mulled could this night wash out the remembrance of this difference between Miss Pole and her hostess. Indeed, when the elder-wine was brought in, it gave rise to a new burst of discussion; for Jenny, the little maiden who staggered under the tray, had to give evidence of having seen a ghost with her own eyes, not so many nights ago, in Darkness-lane, the very lane we were to go through on our way home.

In spite of the uncomfortable feeling which this last consideration gave me, I could not help being amused at Jenny's position, which was exceedingly like that of a witness being examined and cross-examined by two counsel who are not at all scrupulous about asking leading questions. The conclusion I arrived at was, that Jenny had certainly seen something beyond what a fit indigestion would have caused. A lady all in white, and without her head, was what she deposed and adhered to, supported by a consciousness of the secret sympathy of her mistress under the withering scorn with which Miss Pole regarded her. And not only she, but many others, had seen this headless lady, who sat by the roadside wringing her hands as in deep grief. Mrs. Forrester looked at us from time to time with an air of conscious triumph; but then she had not to pass through Darkness-lane before she could bury herself beneath her own familiar bedclothes.

We preserved a discreet silence as to the headless lady while we were putting on our things to go home, for there was no knowing how near the ghostly head and ears might be, or what spiritual connection they might be keeping up with the unhappy body in Darkness-lane; and, therefore, even Miss Pole felt that it was as well not to speak lightly on such subjects, for fear of vexing or insulting that woe-begone trunk. At least, so I conjecture; for, instead of the busy clatter usual in the operation, we tied on our cloaks as sadly as mutes at a funeral. Miss Matty drew the curtains round the windows of the chair to shut out disagreeable sights, and the men (either because they were in spirits that their labors were so nearly ended, or because they were going down

hill) set off at such a round and merry pace that it was all Miss Pole and I could do to keep up with them. She had breath for nothing beyond an imploring "Don't leave me!" uttered as she clutched my arm so tightly that I could not have quit- ted her, ghost or no ghost. What a relief it was when the men, weary of their burden and their quick trot, stopped just where Headingley-causeway branches off from Darkness-lane! Miss Pole un- loosed me and caught at one of the men.

"Could not you — could not you take Miss Matty home by Headingley-cause- way? — the pavement in Darkness-lane jolts so, and she is not very strong."

A smothered voice was heard from the inside of the chair.

"Oh! pray go on! What is the mat- ter? What is the matter? I will give you sixpence more to go on very fast; pray don't stop here."

"And I'll give you a shilling," said Miss Pole, with tremulous dignity, "if you'll go by Headingley-causeway."

The two men grunted acquiescence and took up the chair, and went along the causeway, which certainly answered Miss Pole's kind purpose of saving Miss Mat- ty's bones: for it was covered with soft, thick mud, and even a fall there would have been easy till the getting up came, when there might have been some diffi- culty in extrication.

CHAPTER XI.

The next morning I met Lady Glenmire and Miss Pole setting out on a long walk to find some old woman who was famous in the neighborhood for her skill in knit- ting woollen stockings. Miss Pole said to me, with a smile half-kindly and half-contemptuous upon her countenance, "I have just been telling Lady Glenmire of our poor friend Mrs. Forrester, and her terror of ghosts. It come from living so much alone, and listening to the bug-a-boo stories of that Jenny of hers. She was so calm and so much above supersti- tious fears herself that I was almost ashamed to say how glad I had been of her Headingley-causeway proposition the night before, and turned off the conversa- tion to something else."

In the afternoon Miss Pole called on Miss Matty to tell her of the adventure—the real adventure they had met with on their morning's walk. They had been per- plexed about the exact path which they were to take across the fields in order to find the knitting old woman, and had stopped to inquire at a little wayside public house, standing on the high road to London, about three miles from Cran- ford. The good woman had asked them to sit down and rest themselves while she fetched her husband, who could direct them better than she could; and, while they were sitting in the sanded parlor, a little girl came in. They thought that she belonged to the family, and began some trifling conversation with her; but, on Mrs. Roberts's return, she told them that the little thing was the only child of a couple who were staying in the house. And then she began a long story, out of which Lady Glenmire and Miss Pole could only gather one or two decided facts, which were that, about six weeks ago, a light spring cart had broken down just before their door, in which there were two men, one woman, and this child. One of the men was seriously hurt — no bones broken, only "shaken," the landlady called it; but he had probably sustained some severe internal injury, for he had lan- guished in their house ever since, attend- ed by his wife, the mother of this little girl. Miss Pole had asked what he was, what he looked like. And Mrs. Roberts had made answer that he was not like a

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of fam- ilies to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our work- ers is quickly and easily done, and re- turned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., Box 265, LONDON, ONT.



"Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums" re- lieve all conditions of Deaf- ness and Head Noises, where Medical skill fails. The only Scientific Aural Sound Con- ductor in the world. Safe to wear, comfortable, invisible, no dangerous wire or metal attachment. Recommended by physicians. Write for book free. Karl K. Albert,

sole Western Agent, P.O. Box 589, Dept. G., Winni- peg, Man.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applica- tions from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Rus- sell, during which time they receive practical in- struction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box, 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man. [1927]

The MANITOBA.



MANITOBA HOTEL, WINNIPEG

I am seeking your pat-
ronage. You can have
mine; I pay highest cash
price for any of your Dairy
Produce—

RECIPROCATE

F. W. SPRADO,
MANAGER.

gentleman, nor yet like a common person; if it had not been that he and his wife were such decent, quiet people, she could almost have thought he was a mountebank, or something of that kind, for they had a great box in the cart, full of she did not know what. She had helped to unpack it, and take out their linen and clothes, when the other man—his twin brother, she believed—had gone off with the horse and cart.

Miss Pole had begun to have her suspicions at this point, and expressed her idea that it was rather strange that the box and cart and horse and all should have disappeared; but good Mrs. Roberts seemed to have become quite indignant at Miss Pole's implied suggestion; in fact, Miss Pole said, she was as angry as if Miss Pole had told her that she herself was a swindler. As the best way of convincing the ladies, she bethought her of begging them to see the wife; and, as Miss Pole said, there was no doubting the bonest, worn, bronze face of the woman, who, at the first tender word from Lady Glenmire, burst into tears, which she was too weak to check until some word from the landlady made her swallow down her sobs, in order that she might testify to the Christian kindness shown by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. Miss Pole came round with a swing to as vehement a belief in the sorrowful tale as she had been skeptical before; and, as a proof of this, her energy in the poor sufferer's behalf was nothing daunted when she found out that he, and no other, was our Signor Brunoni, to whom all Cranford had been attributing all manner of evil this six weeks past! Yes! his wife said his proper name was Samuel Brown—"Sam," she called him—but to the last we preferred calling him "the Signor;" it sounded so much better.

The end of their conversation with the Signora Brunoni was that it was agreed that he should be placed under medical advice, and for any expense incurred in procuring this Lady Glenmire promised to hold herself responsible, and had accordingly gone to Mr. Hoggins to beg him to ride over to the "Rising Sun" that very afternoon, and examine into the Signor's real state; and, as Miss Pole said, if it was desirable to remove him to Cranford to be more immediately under Mr. Hoggins's eye, she would undertake to seek lodgings and arrange about the rent. Mrs. Roberts had been as kind as could be all throughout, but it was evident that their long residence there had been a slight inconvenience.

Before Miss Pole left us, Miss Matty and I were as full of the morning's adventure as she was. We talked about it all the evening, turning it in every possible light, and we went to bed anxious for the morning, when we should surely hear from some one what Mr. Hoggins thought and recommended; for, as Miss Matty observed, though Mr. Hoggins did say "Jack's up," "a fig for his heels," and called Preference "Pref," she believed he was a very worthy man and a very clever surgeon. Indeed, we were rather proud of our doctor at Cranford, as a doctor. We often wished, when we heard of Queen Adelaide or the Duke of Wellington being ill, that they would send for Mr. Hoggins; but, on consideration, we were rather glad they did not, for, if we were ailing, what should we do if Mr. Hoggins had been appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to the Royal Family? As a surgeon we were proud of him; but as a man—or rather, I should say, as a gentleman—we could only shake our heads over his name and himself, and wished that he had read Lord Chesterfield's Letters in the days when his manners were susceptible of im-

provement. Nevertheless, we all regarded his dictum in the Signor's case as infallible, and when he said that with care and attention he might rally, we had no more fear for him.

But, although we had no more fear, everybody did as much as if there was great cause for anxiety—as indeed there was until Mr. Hoggins took charge of him. Miss Pole looked out clean and comfortable, if homely, lodgings; Miss Matty sent the sedan-chair for him, and Martha and I aired it well before it left Cranford by holding a warming-pan full of red-hot coals in it, and then shutting it up close, smoke and all, until the time when he should get into it at the "Rising Sun." Lady Glenmire undertook the medical department under Mr. Hoggins's directions, and rummaged up all Mrs. Jamieson's medicine glasses, and spoons, and bed-tables, in a free-and-easy way, that made Miss Matty feel a little anxious as to what that lady and Mr. Milliner might say, if they knew. Mrs. Forrester made some of the bread-jelly, for which she was so famous, to have ready as a refreshment in the lodgings when he should arrive. A present of this bread-jelly was the highest mark of favor dear Mrs. Forrester could confer. Miss Pole had once asked her for the recipe, but she met with a very decided rebuff; that lady told her that she could not part with it to any one during her life, and that after her death it was bequeathed, as her executors would find, to Miss Matty. What Miss Matty, or, as Mrs. Forrester called her (remembering the clause in her will and the dignity of the occasion), Miss Matilda Jenkyns—might choose to do with the receipt when it came into her possession—whether to make it public, or to hand it down as an heirloom—she did not know, nor would she dictate. And a mold of this admirable, digestible, unique bread-jelly was sent by Mrs. Forrester to our poor sick conjurer. Who says that the aristocracy are proud? Here was a lady, by birth a Tyrell, and descended from the great Sir Walter that shot King Rufus, and in whose veins ran the blood of him who murdered the little princes in the Tower, going every day to see what dainty dishes she could prepare for Samuel Brown, a mountebank! But, indeed, it was wonderful to see what kind feelings were called out by this poor man's coming amongst us. And also wonderful to see how the great Cranford panic, which had been occasioned by his first coming in his Turkish dress, melted away into thin air on his second coming—pale and feeble, and with his heavy, filmy eyes, that only brightened a very little when they fell upon the countenance of his faithful wife, or their pale and sorrowful little girl.

Somehow we all forgot to be afraid. I dare say it was that finding out that he, who had first excited our love of the marvelous by his unprecedented arts, had not sufficient every-day gifts to manage a shying horse, made us feel as if we were ourselves again. Miss Pole came with her little basket at all hours of the evening, as if her lonely house and the unfrequented road to it had never been infested by that "murderous gang;" Mrs. Forrester said she thought that neither Jenny nor she need mind the headless lady who wept and wailed in Darkness-lane, for surely the power was never given to such beings to harm those who went about to try to do what little good was in their power, to which Jenny tremblingly assented; but the mistresses's theory had little effect on the maid's practice until she had sewn two pieces of red flannel in the shape of a cross on her inner garment.

(To be Continued.)

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

GEO. GOODERHAM, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Gen'l Manager.

A strong and popular Home Company. Issues Policies on **ALL APPROVED PLANS**. Policies free from all restrictions. **CASH SURRENDER** and **PAID-UP VALUES** after three years.

If you are thinking of insuring, see our Local Agent or write for full particulars to Manitoba Branch Office, Room 8, Grundy Block, Winnipeg.

GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

R. G. McDONALD, Cashier.

E. McDONALD, Manager.

P. O. BOX 560

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

DICK, BANNING & CO. WINNIPEG.

Dealers in Pine, Cedar, Fir, Spruce Oak and Basswood

LUMBER

of all kinds, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, etc.

Office and Yard, Opp. C. P. R. Station. Telephone 239. Post Office Box 190.

SEVERAL GOOD FARMS

1869 for sale at reasonable rates.

MRS. R. CARR HAS RE-OPENED

The American Art Gallery 284 Main Street,

OPPOSITE THE MANITOBA HOTEL,

Where she will be pleased to meet all her old patrons as well as many new ones.

All negatives taken in the past have been carefully preserved, from which we can fill orders at any time. Don't forget the number—

264 MAIN STREET. 2183

GET YOUR

Photographs

AT

FOXALL'S CITY ART MUSEE,

Fleming Block, BRANDON.

TRY...

GRAY

—FOR—

YOUR PHOTOS.

STUDIO, OVER "ICHEAPSIDE,"

574½ MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Good Work at Reasonable Prices.

And Down They Go.

A rooster perched upon the fence,
Just hear him crow!
His satisfaction is immense,
His self-possession is intense,
His lusty lungs give evidence
That this is so.
Another rooster sees him there,
And hears him crow.
With flapping wings he cleaves the air,
The fence top is too small to share,
And so they fight and scratch and tear,
Till down they go.
So 'tis in life. When any man
Gets eminent,
Some jealous rival tries to plan
Some way to down him if he can,
And if he just upsets the pan,
He feels content.

—Anna E. Boysen.

Deacon Dodd.

Deacon Dodd once feelingly said,
About his Betsy, long since dead.
"If ever an angel loved a man,
That angel, sir, was Betsy Ann;
If I happened to scold, she was so meek,"
(Which the deacon did seven times a week),
"She'd clap her apron up to her eye,
And never say nothin', but only cry."
But, ladies, perhaps you'd like to be told
That Deacon Dodd, like other men,
Waited a year, and married again;
But he married a most inveterate scold,
And now 'tis the deacon's turn to be meek,
As he gets well rasped from week to week;
But rather than 'open his head' he'd burst—

He wishes the second was the first!
But, as she's as tough as a hickory limb,
No doubt she'll live to say of him,
"If ever a saint the footstool trod,
That man—that saint—was Deacon Dodd."

While You are Growing.

Growing girls and boys do not always appreciate that it is while they are growing that they are forming their figures for after life. Drooping the shoulders a little more every day, drooping the head as one walks, standing unevenly, so that one hip sinks more than the other—all these defects, easily corrected now, will be five times as hard in five years, and twenty-five times as hard in ten years. A graceful, easy carriage, and an erect, straight figure are a pleasure to behold and possessor, and are worth striving for.

An easy way to practice walking well is to start out right. Just before you leave the house, walk up to the wall and see that your toes, chest and nose touch it at once; then, in that attitude, walk away. Keep your head up and your chest out, and your shoulders and back will take care of themselves.

A southern school teacher used to instruct her pupils to walk always as if trying to look over the top of an imaginary carriage just in front of them. It was good advice, for it kept the head raised. Don't think these things are of no value. They add to your health and your attractiveness, two things to which everybody should pay heed.—New York Times.

"Have an ambition to be remembered," said Charles Sumner, "not as a great lawyer, doctor, merchant, scientist, manufacturer, or scholar, but as a great man, every inch a king."

Don't Give Up.

If your tired and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

Though young birds in flying, fall,
Still their wings grow stronger;
And the next time they can keep
Up a little longer.

Though the sturdy oak has known
Many a blast that bowed her,
She has risen again and grown
Loftier and prouder.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat,
That's the test that tries you!

—Phoebe Cary.

The "Interior" tells the story related by the late Dr. George P. Hayes of an infidel who was accosted by an old German. The former was about to speak at the school house in the evening and the German said: "Is you de young man vot is to schpeak dis evening?" "Yes, sir! I am." "Vell, vot you schpeak about?" "My subject, sir, is this: 'Resolved, that I will never believe anything that I do not understand.'" "Oh, my! is dot it! Vell, now you shoost take von leetle example. There, you see that field, my pasture over there. Now, my horse, he eat de grass, und it come up all hair over he's back. Then my sheep he eats shoost de same grass and it grow wool all over him. And now, vot you think! my goose he eat the grass, too, and sure's I tell you, it comes all over him feathers. You understand dot, do you Heigh!"

What table has not a leg to stand on?
Answer—The multiplication table.

Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.,

The Largest Manufacturers of High Class Farm Machinery under the British Flag.

AGENTS AT ALL LEADING POINTS:		SETTLER'S OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.		
MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD. FARM IMPLEMENTS. MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.				

IT WILL PAY EVERY FARMER —

To use a MASSEY-HARRIS CULTIVATOR, the Most Perfect Tool of its kind,
TEN THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Lead Them to Thee.

Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Lead them to Thee,
E'en these dear babes of mine
Thou gavest me.
Oh, by Thy love divine,
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Safely to Thee!

What though my faith is dim,
Wavering and weak?
Yet still I come to Thee,
Thy grace to seek;
Daily to plead with Thee.
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Safely to Thee!

When earth looks bright and fair,
Festive and gay,
Let no delusive snare
Lure them astray;
But from temptation's power
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Safely to Thee!

E'en for such little ones
Christ came a child,
And through this world of sin
Moved undefiled.
Oh, for His sake, I pray,
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Lead them to Thee!

Yes, though my faith be dim,
I would believe
That Thou this precious gift
Wilt now receive.
Oh, take their young hearts now!
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Safely to Thee!

Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Lead them to Thee!
Though 'twere my dying breath,
I'd cry to Thee,
With yearning agony,
Lead them, my God, to Thee,
Lead them to Thee!

Ivy Poisoning.

The best of all remedies for ivy poison is simply hot water. All other remedies that I have tried (and I have tried many of them) only aggravate the poison; but hot water, as hot as it can be borne, affords instant relief. It must be applied every hour or two, as often as the itching returns. In a couple of days a cure is effected. Poison sumac yields to the same treatment. The inflammation, and with it the itching and burning is allayed at once. I am poisoned dozens of times every year, but suffer no inconvenience except the trouble of applying the hot water. Apply the water as hot as the skin will bear. The sensation of relief from the intolerable itching is so immediate and so complete that it is almost worth while to be poisoned by ivy to experience it.—John Burroughs in Scientific American.

The proverbs of savage races are generally pointed and pithy. The Masutos say, "The thief catches himself;" the Yorubus, "He who injures another injures himself;" the Wolofs, "Before healing others heal yourself." In Arca they say: "Nobody is twice a fool;" among the Oji, "The moon does not grow full in a day;" "The poor man has no friends." A Pashto proverb says: "A feather does not stick without gum." Others are: "A crab does not bring forth a bird;" "A razor cannot shave itself;" "Cross the river before you abuse the crocodile;" "Truth is spoken only by a strong man, or a fool;" "Perseverance always triumphs;" "The thread always follows the needle;" "Preparation is better than afterthought."

The Secret of Success.

There are a thousand farmers' boys content to fill the place of an ordinary hired man and become that sort of a farmer all their lives where there is one who tries to educate himself in the higher branches of farming, so that he may be able to produce something that will reward him better for his time and labor. It is a lack of knowledge and well-trained skill that ails the farmer's boy. They have been groaning about the drudgery of the farm, and there they have stayed, never caring to be any better farmer than an ordinary hired man, and so they take a hired man's view of the whole business. Boys, don't you know that drudgery lies at the bottom of every calling in life? If a boy starts to make a printer or a merchant, a mechanic or a doctor, a lawyer or a preacher of himself, he must always commence at the cheap end of the business where the drudgery lies. After a long time, if he has brains and perseverance, he grows more and more intelligent concerning the principles he is dealing with and more skill in handling them, and then comes the reward that lies on the upper shelf. But hard work will never leave him; not a minute. The precious gold, from the time it is dug out of the mine till the time it is paid for service rendered, is always, in all honest callings, the price of toil and sacrifice.

A Christian isn't really much of a Christian unless he's a Christian when there is nobody watching him.

"Half the victories of life come from a confident belief that one is going to win. The world has little use for the man who is continually down at the heel."

The female slave subject is one that requires free and frequent ventilation. Has your wife had any rest and recreation during the past hot season? Is she glad and happy, and does she sing about her work? Can you and the children help lighten her burden? Mother is the best person in the home and ought to have the best show.

The farm is not a place to be lived at to-day and moved from to-morrow, but a home to be improved and beautified—a home where trees are to be planted, where vines are to be grown, where substantial things are to be constructed, where children are to be born and fathers are to die. Into the fields come and reap new generations; out of the fields and into the graveyard pass old generations.

Young men, don't swear. There is no occasion for it outside of a printing office, where it is useful when the paper is behind time. It also comes in handy in proof-reading and is indispensable when the ink works bad and the press begins to buck. It is sometimes brought into use when the foreman is mad, and it has been known to entirely remove that tired feeling of the editor when he looks over the paper after it has been printed. Outside of a printing office it is a very foolish habit.

"No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves." So said the great reformer, Wendell Phillips, and the same applies to the farmer and agriculture. It is useless for the farmer to expect those who are profiting through his distress to take hold and legislate for his benefit. The farmer must work out his own salvation without aid from others whose selfish interests are opposed to his.

Mamma—Who dwelt in the garden of Eden, Freddie? — Oh, I know, the Adamases.

The farmer who says there is nothing to be learned from agricultural papers and books is one who does not read them.

Do we want to be strong? We must work. To be hungry? We must starve. To be happy? We must be kind. To be wise? We must look and think.—Ruskin.

Wife (looking up from her book)—"You know a great many things, John. Now, what do you think should be done in a case of drowning?" Husband—"Have a funeral, of course."

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.—Bailey.

An Australian country minister who, in addition to his clerical duties, followed the profession of a photographer, was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony. "Now, then, young man," he said to the bridegroom, who was nervous and excited, as all grooms ought to be, "just keep your eye on that crack in the wall, and try and look pleasant."

Farmer Hornbeak—After all I dunno as a superior eddication is any partickler advantage.

Mrs. Hornbeak—What makes you say that, Ezray?

Farmer Hornbeak—Wa-al, look at Deacon Tophill's daughter that is back from boardin' school. Her father has spent as much as a thousand dollars on her education, but I guess nobody would know it if she didn't say "eyther" and "nyther," and act kinder partickler about what she eats.—Judge.

News from Egg Lake, Alta.

Egg Lake, Alta., N. W. T.,
July 25th, 1898.

D. B. McLEOD, ESQ.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

We sold a J. I. Case threshing machine, 24-inch cylinder, for \$250.00, this summer which has been running seventeen years. Said machine having been bought three years ago from Adolphus Rowland, of St. Albert, he, in his turn, having bought it from R. Hardisty, Chief Factor, H. B. Co., Edmonton. We have threshed as high as eighteen hundred bushels a day, and, if necessary, could furnish you with the names of many parties who were well satisfied with the work we have done for them. The separator was as good as ever, and we would not have parted with it now, but for the fact that there was such a demand for it we could not satisfy them, and we feel assured that it will pay us to get a larger one.

Yours very truly,

MACDONALD & WILLIAMS.
Egg Lake, Alta, N.W.T.

Messrs. MacDonald & Williams have placed their order for a larger capacity machine, which is now on the road to them.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY.

D. B. McLEOD,
General Agent, Winnipeg.